UNITED STATES COURTS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

2000 & 2001 REPORT

CHIEF JUDGE DOUGLAS H. GINSBURG CHIEF JUDGE THOMAS F. HOGAN

JILL C. SAYENGA, CIRCUIT EXECUTIVE

This report was prepared by the Office of the Circuit Executive. Copies are available from the Office of the Circuit Executive, Room 4826, E. Barrett Prettyman United States Courthouse, Washington, D.C. 20001.

The cover features four white marble statues found in the Ceremonial Courtroom in the E. Barrett Prettyman United States Courthouse. They are mounted in the marble wall behind the judges' bench. These statues (each approximately 4'6" tall) represent four historically significant lawgivers of ancient times. They are, from top to bottom, Hammurabi, Moses, Solon, and Justinian. The sculptor for this work was Sidney Waugh (1904 - 1963) of New York. Mr. Waugh also sculpted the American eagle which adorns the front of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System building on Constitution Avenue in Washington, D.C. His other principal works in Washington, D.C. are at the National Archives and the old Post Office Department.

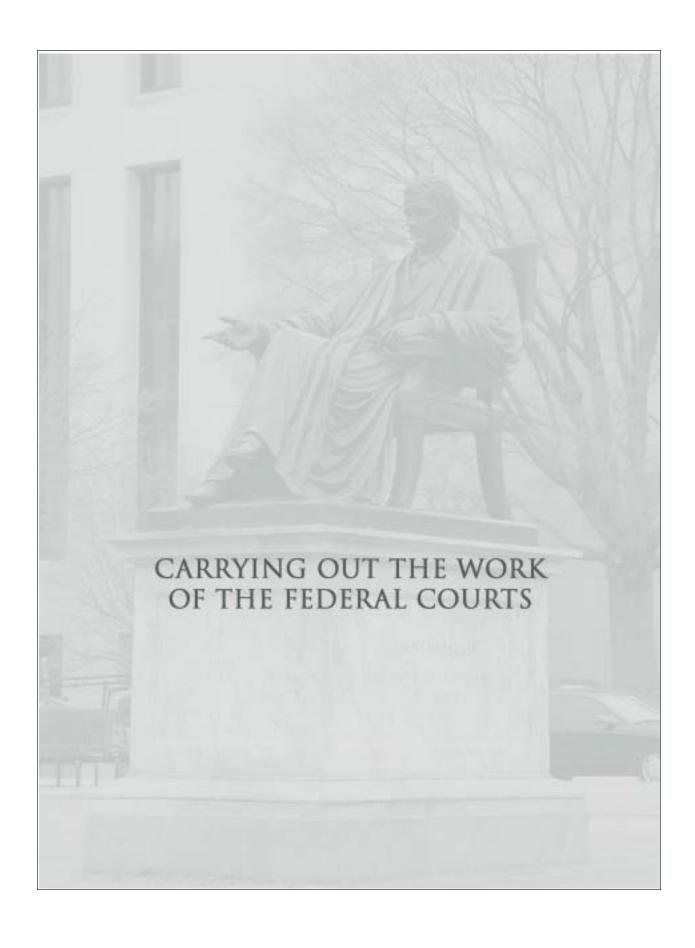
Special thanks go to Dee Barrack, Adrienne Chichester, and Eileen Lewin for their assistance in reviewing the final report. The circuit also wishes to express its appreciation to Beverly Rezneck/Photography and to Earl Howard Studios for the photographs of our judicial officers and managers, to Franz Jantzen for his photograph of the Supreme Court Justices, and to others who provided photographs of courthouse activities.

Unless otherwise indicated, all statistics are for the calendar years ending December 31, 2000 and December 31, 2001.

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2000 & 2001 — THE YEARS IN REVIEW

MILESTONES

In July 2001 Judge Douglas H. Ginsburg became Chief Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. His predecessor, Judge Harry T. Edwards, had served in that capacity since September 1994. Judge Thomas F. Hogan became Chief Judge of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia in June 2001, following the tenure of Judge Norma Holloway Johnson who had served as Chief Judge of the District Court since July 1997.

In the last two years two circuit judges have taken senior status. Judge Laurence H. Silberman assumed senior status in November 2000 having served on the court for 15 years. Judge Stephen F. Williams took senior status in September 2001 following 15 years of service. In addition, Judge James L. Buckley retired from active senior status in September 2000 having served as a circuit judge since December 1985.

On the District Court, Judge Norma Holloway Johnson took senior status in June 2001 after serving for 21 years as a federal judge, including nearly four years as chief judge of the court. Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson took senior status in January 2002 having served on the District Court bench since June 1982. Judge Thomas A. Flannery, who was appointed to the District Court in 1971 and took senior status in May 1985, retired from active senior status in January 2001. Judge Stanley S. Harris retired from the court in January 2001 after nearly 18 years on the District Court bench. Judge Joyce Hens Green, who was appointed to the District Court bench in May 1979 and took senior status in July 1995, assumed inactive senior status in July 2001.

Since 2000 three new judges were appointed to the District Court: in October 2001 Judge Reggie B. Walton was sworn in; Judge John D. Bates took the oath of office in December 2001; and Judge Richard A. Leon was appointed to the court in February 2002.

Bankruptcy Judge S. Martin Teel, Jr., who was

appointed U.S. Bankruptcy Judge for the District of Columbia in 1988, was reappointed to a second term of 14 years effective in February 2002.

The circuit mourned the loss of Judge June L. Green, who died on February 2, 2001. Judge Green was appointed to the District Court bench in June 1968, took senior status in January 1984, and assumed inactive status as a senior judge in December 2000.

On September 15, 2000 Donald W. Horton became the United States Marshal for the District of Columbia. He had been serving in an acting capacity since June 1998.

There were also significant changes among the senior staff of the circuit in 2000 and 2001. In February 2000 Ellen Finn concluded more than three and a half years of service to the Court of Appeals as Special Assistant to the Chief Judge. Tracy Hauser Scarrow, who had previously served as a staff attorney in the Legal Division, has been serving in that position since Ms. Finn's departure. In July 2001 Joan P. Fegan was appointed Deputy Circuit Executive. Linda Elliott, the former Deputy Circuit Executive, was appointed as Special Counsel to the Circuit Executive for Legal Affairs and Community Outreach. In January 2002 Jerry Misko, the circuit's first Assistant Circuit Executive for Space and Facilities, retired after nearly 32 years of federal service, including more than 10 with the Office of the Circuit Executive. Sara Delgado, the Circuit Architect, was appointed as the new Assistant Circuit Executive for Space and Facilities in January. On July 27, 2001 Robert A. Bonner retired from the U.S. Court of Appeals Clerk's Office. He had served in senior-level management positions in the Clerk's Office for more than 29 years. In July 2001 a new position, Deputy Special Counsel to the Clerk, was created, and Nancy Dunn, former staff attorney in the Clerk's Office's Legal Division, was appointed to the position. Doris Brown retired in January 2001 having served the courts of the D.C. Circuit for nearly 32 years: 25 years as secretary to District Court Judge Gerhard Gesell and six years as secretary to Circuit Judge David Tatel. Eva Brown, Opinions Clerk for the Court of Appeals, retired due to ill health in February 2001 after 12 years of service to the court. She passed away the following August. The court has mourned the loss of this dedicated staff member.

In District Court Robin Tabora became the Chief Deputy Clerk for Administration in March 2002, succeeding Elizabeth Paret who left the Clerk's Office to become Clerk of Court for the District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia. Lillian Witt retired with more than 30 years of service to the District Court. She had served as secretary to Chief Judge Hogan, the late Chief Judge William B. Jones, and Circuit Judge Patricia Wald. Gloria Johnson retired as secretary to the late Judge Aubrey E. Robinson, Jr., after 27 years of service. Mildred Senerius retired as secretary to Judge John Garrett Penn after nearly 22 years of service. In addition, three long-time courtroom deputies retired from the Clerk's Office: Gloria Whyte with 291/2 years, Ellen Herbert with 33½ years, and Joe Wood, Jr. with 30 years of service.

In 2001 the Bankruptcy Court bid farewell to Edith Jones who retired after 30 years of federal service. Five employees of the U.S. Probation Office retired with 20 years or more of service to the federal judiciary: Thomas Brennan with 26 years, Charles Ruby with 25 years, Thyra Benoit with 23 years, Deborah Jason with 22 years, and Vicky Leake-Zapata with 21 years. Eugene Corbett retired after nearly 18 years of service.

THE E. BARRETT PRETTYMAN UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Annex Construction

Preparations for construction of an annex to the E. Barrett Prettyman U. S. Courthouse continued throughout 2000 and 2001, despite initial uncertainties about funding. Legislation was eventually enacted providing funding for the project in Fiscal Year 2002. It is estimated that the entire project, which includes construction of the annex and renovation of the existing courthouse, will take five to six years.

The project involves construction of a new 351,500 square foot structure on the Third Street side of the courthouse. The structure will house nine courtrooms, 19 judges' chambers, and related office support space. A 23,900 square foot atrium will connect the new annex to the existing building. The addition of the annex and reconfiguration of the existing space in the courthouse are expected to meet the courts' space needs well into the future.

All phases of the project have involved prominent members in the building design and construc-



Artist's rendering of the completed annex as viewed from Third Street

tion industry. During the past four years the courts worked with the architectural team of Graves/SH&G to complete the design process. Michael Graves, the primary architect for the project, is widely recognized as one of the most innovative designers of the late twentieth century. The country's oldest architectural/engineering firm, Smith, Hinchman & Grylls (SH&G), collaborated on the project, helping to design a structure that promises to be functional, aesthetically pleasing, cost-effective, and appropriate for modern judicial operations.

In early 2002 Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc. was awarded the contract to provide construction management services for the project. Jacobs will serve as an agent of the government, overseeing all aspects of construction. Jacobs Facilities, Inc., a local subsidiary of Jacobs Engineering, will provide the on-site staff for the project. Jacobs Facilities recently served as the contract manager for the construction of the U.S. Secret Service

headquarters and the Albert V. Bryan Federal Courthouse in Alexandria, Virginia.

The construction contract was awarded on March 15, 2002 to the Centex Construction Company, Inc., of Fairfax, Virginia, one of the largest commercial building contractors in the mid-Atlantic area. Centex will provide the management, labor, materials, and equipment required for the project. Among noteworthy projects handled by Centex is the interior renovation of the James Madison Memorial Building of the Library of Congress, construction of the National Academy of Sciences headquarters, renovation of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, and rehabilitation of the Washington Dulles International Airport.

A groundbreaking ceremony for the annex project was held on April 8, 2002. Vice President Richard Cheney, Chief Justice William Rehnquist, Congresswoman Eleanor Holmes Norton and General Services Administrator Stephen Perry joined Chief Judges Douglas Ginsburg and Thomas Hogan as the guest speakers at this special event marking the beginning of the construction phase of the project.

In the Wake of September 11th

Security has always been a top priority at the courthouse. Sadly, the tragedy of September 11 reinforced the continuing need for vigilance in efforts to protect all courthouse occupants, including the hundreds of visitors, jurors, witnesses, litigants, and attorneys who frequent the courthouse each day. As a designated site for certain terrorist trials and appeals, the courts of the D.C. Circuit maintain a constant state of high alert. All courthouse security and emergency plans continue to be reviewed and tested on a regular basis. In addition, both court staff and U.S. Marshals Service personnel receive regular safety and security training.

The discovery of anthrax at the Brentwood postal facility, which processed courthouse mail, led to significant changes in the courts' mail handling procedures in fall 2001. All mail and packages delivered to the courthouse are now subjected to special precautionary measures. The new pro-

cedures apply to mail delivered by the U.S. Postal Service as well as to items arriving by courier or private carriers. While the new procedures provide a heightened level of scrutiny and protection, they have not resulted in significant delays of the deliveries.

LANDMARK EVENTS: PRESERVING AND MAKING HISTORY

Bicentennial Celebration

In March 2001 the courts of the District of Columbia Circuit celebrated their 200th anniversary. This historic occasion was marked by a variety of events sponsored by the Historical Society of the District of Columbia Circuit in conjunction with the courts. District Judge Louis Oberdorfer, chair of the Historical Society, oversaw the planning for the celebration, aided by bicentennial cochair E. Barrett Prettyman, Jr., Daniel M. Gribbon, President of the Society, and Historical Society board members William F. Causey, Linda Ferren, Vicki Jackson, Judge Henry H. Kennedy, Jr., and Phyllis Thompson.

The celebration began with a two-day symposium held in the Ceremonial Courtroom of the E. Barrett Prettyman United States Courthouse and at the Ronald Reagan International Trade Center. Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, the Historical Society's first chair, was the keynote speaker. In her address Justice Ginsburg discussed the role of the D. C. Circuit courts as "protectors of the rule of law against nonobservance, neglect, or abuse" and their responsiveness to "the pleas and plight of vulnerable populations, in particular, the latecomers to suffrage — African-Americans and women."

The symposium program also included four panel discussions focusing on issues raised in papers drafted specially for the bicentennial celebration by nine distinguished scholars: Judge Patricia M. Wald and professors Daniel R. Ernst, Louis Henkin, Randall Kennedy, Catharine A. MacKinnon, Charles J. Ogletree, Jr., Richard J. Pierce, Jr., Judith Resnik, and Jonathan R. Siegel. Judges, attorneys, and scholars participated as

panelists. The panel topics included "The District Court and its Constitutionally Unique Roles," "Constitutional Confrontations in the D. C. Circuit Courts," "The Special Contributions of the D. C. Circuit to Administrative Law," and "Equality Decisions of the D. C. Circuit Courts." In addition, a special tribute to the District Court was offered by then-Chief Judge Norma Holloway Johnson.

Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist delivered the symposium luncheon address to more than 400 in attendance, sharing intriguing rarely told stories about some of the individuals who have come before the D. C. Circuit courts during their first 200



Chief Justice Rehnquist delivering the bicentennial symposium luncheon address

years.

Calmly to Poise the Scales of Justice: A History of the Courts of the District of Columbia Circuit, a book written by Jeffrey Brandon Morris with assistance from Chris Rohmann, was widely distributed during the bicentennial festivities. The history was commissioned by the Historical Society in 1990.

During the celebration, an exhibit highlighting the work of the Society's Oral History Project was unveiled. The interactive exhibit, spotlighting seven of the 34 oral histories completed at the time of the symposium, was displayed throughout the event and is now on display at the courthouse. The ex-

hibit combines photographs, biographical sketches, and recorded voices of the selected subjects and local attorneys who volunteered to conduct the interviews. The oral history collection includes the histories of judges who have served on the courts of the D.C. Circuit, preeminent lawyers who have appeared before the courts, and other persons who have figured prominently in the history of the circuit.

Shortly after the symposium, students from District of Columbia high schools gathered at the courthouse to participate in the final event of the celebration – a moot court competition focusing on cases previously heard in the D.C. Circuit that involved schools and school-age children. Volunteer lawyers worked with the students to prepare them to present their arguments to judges and magistrate judges of the District Court.

U. S. Supreme Court Sits in Ceremonial Courtroom

On October 29, 30, and 31, 2001, the United States Supreme Court relocated to the E. Barrett Prettyman United States Courthouse to hear arguments. This was the only time since the Supreme Court building opened in 1935 that the Supreme Court has heard arguments in another venue. The unprecedented relocation was spurred by the detection of traces of anthrax in a remote facility that processes Supreme Court mail, resulting in the decision to close the Supreme Court building for testing. By relocating to the E. Barrett



The U.S. Supreme Court following arguments in the Ceremonial Courtroom (Justice Scalia not pictured)

Prettyman U.S. Courthouse, the Supreme Court was able to maintain its calendar of cases, ensuring that the Court's work was not interrupted by the emergency situation. Arguments were held in the Ceremonial Courtroom, which was set up to replicate as closely as possible the layout of the Supreme Court courtroom.

Audio Broadcast of the Microsoft Argument

In February 2001, for the first time in the history of the D. C. Circuit, an argument was broadcast live, worldwide, using the Internet. The case was *United States v. Microsoft*, widely recognized as one of the most important antitrust cases to be heard by an appellate court in decades. The



The Microsoft en banc panel

Court of Appeals sitting en banc heard two days of argument in the Ceremonial Courtroom, which was filled to capacity. Because of the global interest in the case, special arrangements were made to permit a live radio broadcast of the argument, as well as real-time streaming of the argument over the Internet. The live broadcasts gave access to a much wider audience than could be accommodated at the courthouse.

MANAGEMENT REFORMS AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS

Revisions to Local Rules

The Court of Appeals revised its rules govern-

ing the citation of unpublished dispositions. Previously, citation to unpublished dispositions of the D.C. Circuit was limited to situations in which the prior decision had some preclusive effect or constituted the law of the case. All other citations to unpublished dispositions were prohibited. In accordance with prior practice, the unpublished dispositions had no precedential effect. Beginning January 1, 2002 the court abrogated these rules, allowing citation to any and all dispositions by the D.C. Circuit and giving all dispositions precedential effect. The court was careful to point out that a decision not to publish a particular disposition meant that the panel which issued the order or judgment did not view the disposition as having any precedential value but that parties were not precluded from citing the order or judgment.

Civil Case Assignment System

In February 2001 the District Court judges adopted a new civil case assignment system that is designed to more equitably distribute the cases among the judges and to more accurately reflect current filing trends. The new system was adopted following an extensive study conducted throughout 2000 during which the Clerk's Office staff researched past case assignments and analyzed the likely effects of the new system.

Case Management/Electronic Case Filing (CM/ECF)

During 2000 and 2001 the District Court began a gradual conversion to electronic case filing and is now one of seven district courts nationwide that accepts cases over the Internet. In January 2001 two judges began to accept some civil cases filed over the Internet. In July 2001 the program expanded to four judges, and by the end of 2001, five judges were receiving all new civil cases electronically.

A great deal of work preceded this development. In 2000 selected Clerk's Office staff went to Kansas City to view the electronic case filing system operated by the federal court there. Various committees worked toward reviewing and re-

vising case processing procedures and local rules to facilitate the new filing methods. Training of staff and attorneys began and is ongoing. This year the Clerk's Office also began serving as a mentor to another court, the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in its conversion to the new case management and electronic case filing (CM/ECF) system developed by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. The District Court plans to begin accepting criminal case electronic filings in 2002. Efforts are also underway to convert the court's dockets from the old case management system to the CM/ECF system.

In late fall 2001 the Bankruptcy Court began implementation of the Bankruptcy version of CM/ECF and subsequently started reviewing its case processing procedures in order to prepare for the transition to the new automated case management and electronic case filing system.

The Court of Appeals also gained experience in electronic filing techniques during the *Microsoft* appeal. Although the appellate version of CM/ ECF is not expected to be complete for several years, the court used a modified version of the electronic filing program to accept filings in the case. Recognizing the extensive public interest in this case, the court required all parties to file pleadings electronically via the Internet. Copies of the pleadings were immediately posted to a web site accessible by the public. Additionally, the court's Microsoft web page was designed to give the media and other interested parties ready-access to orders, judgments, opinions, dockets, and pleadings.

Training Initiatives

During 2000 and 2001 Court of Appeals staff participated in training sponsored by the court, the Federal Judicial Center, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, and outside vendors. Staff also took advantage of many Federal Judicial Television course offerings including training in appellate case opening, the law clerk appointment process, proofreading, time management, leadership, and structured on-the-job training.

The District Court launched the Professional Development Plan (PDP) in 2001. Under this ini-

tiative, each employee in consultation with his/her supervisor identifies goals, skills, education, and training needs for the upcoming year. In addition to benefitting employees and supervisors, the program assists the office in planning future training programs.

In 2000 District Court Clerk's Office senior staff members attended a three-day workshop based upon the popular book 7 Habits of Highly Effective People. In 2001 the entire Clerk's Office had the opportunity to attend a one-day, offsite workshop entitled Work Is Too Important to Be Taken Seriously. The program focused on using humor in the workplace and maintaining balance and perspective.

Recently the Bankruptcy Court transformed its conference room into a multipurpose, multimedia training room. In addition to a variety of presentation equipment, an LCD projector connected to a PC enables innovative, in-house training.

In 2000 the Probation Office implemented the "Automation University," in which peer-to-peer training was provided on various automated packages, programs, and software. "Degrees" were awarded to staff mastering basic, intermediate, and advanced automation skills.

Automation Advances

Implementation of state-of-the-art technology aimed at improving court operations and service to the public continues to be an important goal for the D.C. Circuit. In the past two years there have been numerous technological advances.

In 2001 the entire D.C. Circuit converted to the judiciary's newly adopted e-mail system, Lotus Notes. The Court of Appeals served as the pilot for the nationwide conversion. The Court of Appeals automation team worked closely with staff from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts and Lotus technicians to revise and document the implementation procedures for the benefit of other courts that would follow.

The Court of Appeals has for some time operated an automated system that allows judges to cast votes on motions and other case-related matters by computer and to view the votes and com-

ments of colleagues on-line. Recently the court augmented this system to provide electronic versions of staff memoranda, orders, and scanned pleadings. Judges may now view all relevant documents and pleadings at their computers, in chambers, at home, or while traveling.

Over the past two years all arguments of the Court of Appeals have been broadcast live internally via the court's intranet. The broadcasts are available to judges and court staff at their computers and are archived for future access.

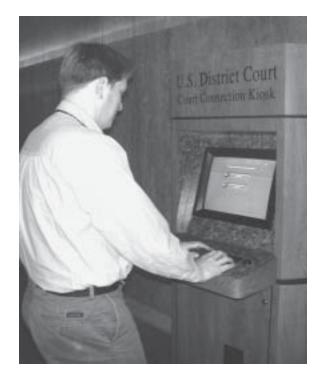
Nearly all orders and judgments issued by the court are available on-line via the court's PACER site. Users must have an account and a modest fee is assessed. The orders and judgments are generally available within 24 hours of their issuance. The only exceptions are orders filed under seal, clerk's orders granting motions to intervene, and clerk's orders establishing an initial submissions schedule. In January 2000 updated versions of the court's intranet and Internet web sites were unveiled. The upgraded web sites offer a number of new features, including powerful new search



A view of the District Court's electronic courtroom

capabilities, that have greatly increased the sites' usefulness.

The U. S. District Court's Internet web site also continued to garner praise from the bar, public, and press. Court opinions and schedules continue to be the most frequently accessed documents on the web site. Since 1998 the court has posted more than 600 opinions and orders on the site. In April 2001 the court posted the highly sought after *Microsoft* Conclusions of Law and Order. The



The District Court information kiosk in operation

site received more than 30,000 "hits" for this document.

The District Court information kiosk located in the main corridor on the first floor received a facelift as well as a software upgrade. A new cylindrical enclosure holds the system's state-of-the-art CPU, touch screen monitor, and printer. New features include an animated logo, enhanced court schedules and forms, and a new web interface.

In 2000 and 2001 District Court completed wiring all courtrooms (except the magistrate judges' courtrooms on the first floor) for Mobile Evidence Presentation Systems (MEPS). In 2001 three additional MEPS were purchased, bringing the number of portable presentation systems the court has to seven. In March 2000 District Court unveiled its second electronic courtroom in courtroom 16. The courtroom was one of the first in the federal court system to incorporate flat panel display monitors into the jury box. A third electronic courtroom, slated for courtroom five on the second floor, should be complete by mid-April 2002. The court continues to serve as host to countless visitors interested in learning about courtroom technology,

including representatives from local law firms, courts from across the country, and foreign delegations.

Over the past two years the Bankruptcy Court has made great strides in technological advancements designed to improve services to the court, bar, public, and staff. In fall 2001 the Bankruptcy Court enhanced courtroom operations with the installation of a new sound system and digital audio recording. The new system provides the public with improved sound quality, assisted listening devices, and interpretation capability. In conjunction with the sound system upgrade, modern infrastructure was installed to provide counsel and trustees with improved electronic access in the courtroom.

Also in 2001 the Bankruptcy Court released its Internet web site providing the public with access to a multitude of bankruptcy information, including a link to PACER. The Bankruptcy Court's systems department also completed an extensive network upgrade, allowing faster network access.

During 2000 and 2001 the Probation Office made numerous advances in technology. The office developed a program that forms the basis for Probation Office electronic case filing, workflow capability, and the creation of presentence investigation reports. The office also developed and installed the Supervision Information System (SIS), a comprehensive information system; an assignment tracking system for investigations; and the tracking system for supervision investigations. The Probation Office intranet site was also developed. It provides a wealth of information including online versions of the policy and procedure manual, memos, directives, and various telephone directories.

Financial Accounting System for Tomorrow

In spring 2001 all of the courts of the D.C. Circuit moved to FAS₄T– the Financial Accounting System For Tomorrow – the judiciary's new financial management software, which consolidates budgeting, funds management, procurement, accounts payable, and disbursement functions. The system has reduced paper flow between the various court units and the District Court Finance Of-

fice, which is the disbursing office for all of the courts of the circuit. Unlike prior systems, FAS₄T interfaces with the judiciary's jury management system and central accounting system. More than 400 court units are scheduled to adopt this system by July 2004.

DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROGRAMS

Throughout 2000 and 2001 volunteer mediators in the United States Court of Appeals Mediation Program continued to provide high-quality mediation services on a pro bono basis to appellate litigants. Led by chair John H. Pickering of Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, the mediators handled all types of civil appellate cases, including cases involving commercial and business disputes, employment matters, labor law issues, regulatory matters, and environmental and resource-management controversies. In December 2000 the court trained a group of 12 new volunteers who joined the court's experienced corps of volunteer mediators. During 2000 and 2001 the court also held two important appellate mediator events. In the first, Judge David S. Tatel spoke to the mediators about a special-education case he had mediated by request in the United States District Court in Baltimore. The second was an appellate mediator luncheon featuring Senator George W. Mitchell, who described



Senator Mitchell (second from left) discusses the intricacies of multiparty negotiation with Judge Tatel, John Pickering, (third and fourth from left, respectively) and other program invitees.

his experiences mediating the conflict in Northern Ireland. The Appellate Mediation Program, which is administered by the Circuit Executive's Office, is the only volunteer-based mediation program in the federal appellate system.

The District Court Mediation Program also thrived during 2000 and 2001. The court adopted official mediation rules in 2001 formalizing procedures that had been in effect since the start of the program in 1989. A new group of mediators was trained and added to the court's existing roster of mediators. The volunteers continued their good work by settling many complex, time-consuming cases. Chief among them was a 212,000-member class action that a District Court volunteer mediator settled at the end of 2001.

Video-conferencing emerged as an important new resource for the courts' mediation programs during the spring of 2001. The availability of video-conferencing greatly reduces the time and expense associated with multiple-party litigation, where the litigants are geographically dispersed. Using this technology, the dispute resolution program has accommodated mediation sessions with parties from locations as distant as Albuquerque, NM and Seattle, WA.

In fall 2001 ADR Director Nancy Stanley was called upon by the U.S. State Department to assist with a mediation training program for Egyptian judges. In mid-November she and three other U.S. mediators were sent to Egypt to confer with Egyptian judges about a mediation program the Egyptian Ministry of Justice had started a year earlier.

No record of these two years would be complete without mention of the deaths of three of the circuit's most experienced, hardworking mediators – Myron Baum, Melvin Richter and Bernard Nordlinger. Mr. Baum and Mr. Richter had been mediators in both the District Court and the Court of Appeals. Mr. Nordlinger had been one of the original mediators in the Court of Appeals.

SPECIAL CEREMONIES

Portrait Presentations

On October 16, 2000 friends and colleagues of former Chief Circuit Judge Abner Mikva gathered in the Ceremonial Courtroom for the unveiling of his official portrait. Remarks were offered by U.S. Supreme Court Justice John Paul Stevens, Attorney General Janet Reno, Geoffrey R. Stone, Provost of the University of Chicago, and Martha W. Barnett, President of the American Bar Association.

On November 3, 2000 the judges of the United States Court of Appeals were joined by all of the justices of the U.S. Supreme Court and the judges of the District Court for the unveiling of a portrait commemorating Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg's



Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg with portrait artist Simmie Knox

years of service on the D.C. Circuit. Then-Chief Judge Harry T. Edwards presided over the ceremony. Remarks celebrating Justice Ginsburg's pioneering career as a jurist were offered by Justice Antonin Scalia; Deborah Jones Merritt, a former law clerk; Kathleen Peratis, former Director of the ACLU Women's Rights Project; and Professor Herma Hill Kay of the University of California at Berkeley.

Memorial Service

On April 5, 2001 friends and colleagues attended a memorial service remembering and celebrating the life of the Honorable June L. Green. District Court Judge Green died suddenly on February 2, 2001 shortly after assuming inactive status as a senior judge in December 2000. Judges William B. Bryant and Louis F. Oberdorfer, and attorneys Robert J. Higgins, Peter J. Nickles, and Elizabeth Sara Gere each presented remarks reflecting upon Judge Green's accomplishments. Judge Green was

the fourth woman in the history of the Nation to be appointed to the federal bench.

COURTHOUSE LIFE

Honoring Courthouse Staff

Throughout the year the various court units recognize outstanding employees for their contributions to the operation of the circuit. The Court of Appeals, District Court, Bankruptcy Court, and Probation Office each have annual employee award ceremonies. In addition to outstanding performance, longevity in service to the federal courts and to the federal government is also recognized. Retirement celebrations bring people together from across the courthouse to honor those who are leaving the courts after many years of dedicated service. As previously noted, there were several retirement celebrations during 2000 and 2001.

Take our Daughters to Work Day

In 2001 the District Court Clerk's Office sponsored a day-long program for the daughters of court employees. The program was designed to expose the children to careers in the legal system. Eighteen girls participated. During the program, the children had the opportunity to observe a court proceeding, tour the cellblock, explore the Judges' Library, and witness a panel discussion of legal issues by Judge Kessler, Judge Kollar-Kotelly, and Judge Huvelle. They had lunch with then-Chief Judge Norma Holloway Johnson and also met with Magistrate Judge Facciola and Clerk of Court Nancy Mayer-Whittington. The program emphasized court technology and included demonstrations of a video conference, an electronic courtroom, and court web page development.

Volunteer Activities

In June 2002 the circuit will finish its fifth year of providing tutors for students at J. O. Wilson Elementary School in northeast Washington. Court of Appeals staff organized the tutoring program at

the school in 1997. District Court employees joined the program in 1999. More than 30 court staff, law clerks, and judges currently participate, some of whom contribute their time as often as weekly to work with selected second graders on building math and reading skills. Court staff also donate supplies, books, and games to the children and sponsor annual end-of-school-year celebrations.



Tutoring program volunteers MaryAnne McMain, Paul Koster and Diane O'Brien-Holcomb sharing in some end-of-year fun

In October 2001 the Domestic Violence Coalition, led by Senior United States Probation Officer Theresa Grant, held a full month of activities focusing on the issues of domestic violence and its prevention. The activities included a variety of guest speakers, training events, and other educational projects, such as the annual Clothesline Project, a display highlighting the problem of domestic violence. The group also led a charity drive to collect clothing items for victims and families affected by domestic violence.

D.C. CIRCUIT PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL JUDICIAL ACTIVITIES

U.S. JUDICIAL CONFERENCE

By statute, the chief policymaking body for the federal judiciary on the national level is the U.S. Judicial Conference. 28 U.S.C. § 331. The Conference, originally known as the Conference of Senior Judges, was established in 1922. Since that time, the Conference has undergone substantial modification in composition and responsibility. Originally, only the chief judge of each circuit participated in the Conference; now one district court judge from each circuit, as well as all circuit chief judges, participate. The Conference, which convenes in the spring and fall of each year, is chaired by the Chief Justice of the United States. Chief Judge Douglas H. Ginsburg and Chief Judge Thomas F. Hogan serve as the D.C. Circuit's representatives.

The Conference oversees all major aspects of national judicial administration. This broad mandate includes responsibility for formulating policy, establishing national standards, developing the federal judiciary's budget for presentation to Congress, evaluating judicial work loads, and recommending and commenting on legislation that affects judicial operations.

Most of the work of the Conference is accomplished by an extensive network of standing and special committees. Federal judges from across the nation serve as members of the committees, and the Administrative Office and the Federal Judicial Center provide staff support. The Chief Justice makes committee appointments for three-year terms. Generally, judges do not serve more than two consecutive terms on any one committee.

As in the past, the D.C. Circuit continues to be well-represented on Conference committees. The

following D.C. Circuit judges were serving on Conference committees at the close of 2001:

Chief District Judge Thomas F. Hogan The Executive Committee

District Judge James Robertson Committee on Automation and Technology

Circuit Judge Judith W. Rogers Committee on Codes of Conduct

District Judge Gladys Kessler Committee on Court Administration and Case Management

District Judge Emmet G. Sullivan Committee on Criminal Law

District Judge Henry H. Kennedy, Jr. Committee on Defender Services

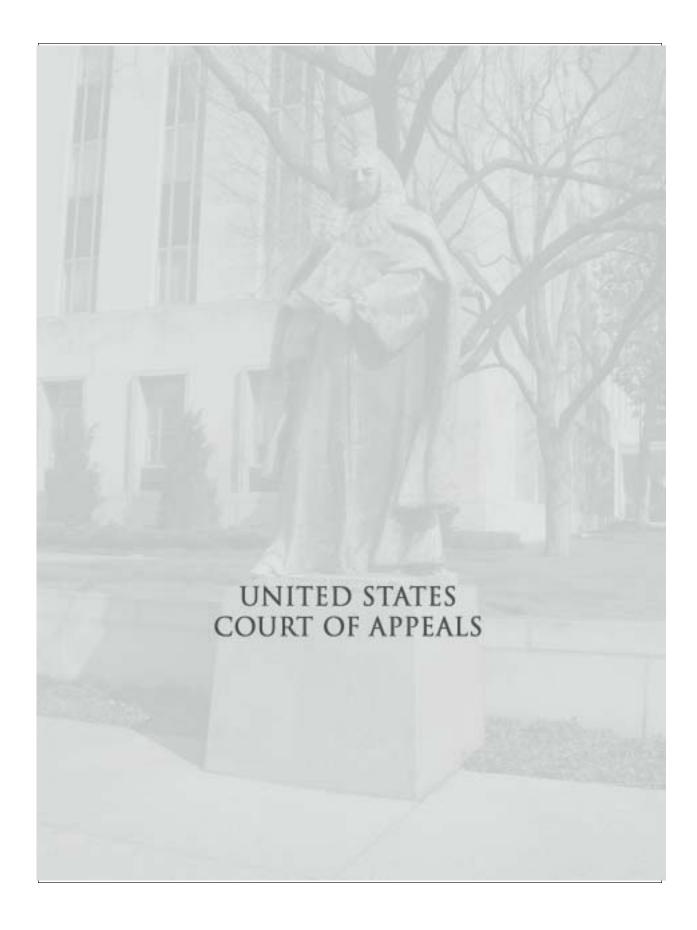
District Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly Committee on Financial Disclosure

Circuit Judge Merrick B. Garland Committee on the Judicial Branch

Circuit Judge David S. Tatel
Committee on Judicial Resources

District Judge Paul Friedman Advisory Committee on Criminal Rules

District Judge Ricardo M. Urbina Committee on Security and Facilities



REPORT OF CHIEF JUDGE DOUGLAS H. GINSBURG

In reflecting upon my first months as Chief Judge, I realize how lucky I am to have taken the helm of an organization that already runs so smoothly. I have the good fortune of being surrounded by some very dedicated people who have made the transition into my current role as Chief Judge an easy one. My colleagues on the Court of Appeals were extremely supportive as I began to learn the ropes involved with the court's management and administration. The court's key managers, including Jill Sayenga, Circuit Executive; Joan Fegan, Deputy Circuit Executive; Mark Langer, Clerk of the Court; Marilyn Sargent, Chief Deputy Clerk; Martha Tomich, Director of the Legal Division; Mark Butler, Special Counsel to the Clerk; Nancy Padgett, Librarian; and Theresa Santella, Deputy Librarian, have been invaluable in maintaining the court's operations in a seamless fashion. Their dedication to the court and the high professionalism with which they approach every task is truly extraordinary. The court is also blessed with an outstanding staff of legal secretaries, case processors, administrators, staff attorneys, automation technicians, procurement specialists, and law clerks. I rest easy knowing that I am surrounded by so many able people.

I would be remiss if I did not mention also how thankful I am for the outstanding job that Judge Edwards did during his seven years as Chief Judge. Judge Edwards left the court in a much better condition than he found it, and I am a direct beneficiary of many of the procedures and processes that he put into place. Judge Edwards made significant strides in organizing and streamlining the inner workings of the court. He put his heart and soul into the court and his dedication to, and vision for, the court is unsurpassed. Several of Judge Edwards' priorities for the court will continue to be my priorities because they are crucial to the mission of the court. These include:

- maintaining collegial relations among the judges;
- maintaining good and respectful relations with our colleagues on the District Court;
- ensuring that the court's automation services are "state of the art";
- continuing to speed up case disposition times; and
- developing strong training and evaluation programs for all staff functions.

In addition to these ongoing objectives, my primary focus over the next few years will be the construction of the new courthouse annex to be located east of the existing courthouse, along Third Street. The official groundbreaking for the annex occurred on April 8, 2002 at a lovely ceremony held in a tent outside the courthouse. We had a wonderful panel of speakers at the groundbreaking ceremony including Vice President Richard Cheney, Chief Justice William Rehnquist, Chief Judge Thomas Hogan, Congresswoman Eleanor Holmes Norton, and GSA Administrator Stephen Perry. The Notice to Proceed was issued on April 15, 2002 and the initial stages of construction have begun. Construction will take approximately two and a half years, to be followed by renovation of the existing building for an additional three years.

During the construction phase, it is our goal to have all court operations run without interruption. Our hope is that the only change from the public's perspective is that the courthouse is no longer accessible from Third Street. In order to keep court staff and the public up-to-date on the progress of the annex and any construction woes that might arise, an annex information center will be set up in the lobby of the existing building.

As a result of the horrific events of September 11, 2001, the court has changed many of its internal operating procedures in an effort to be ever vigilant about safety and security concerns. In particular, the court has made major changes in the way in which mail is handled and deliveries are made throughout the courthouse. In addition, we have developed contingency plans so the court's operations may continue during a state of emergency. It is my goal to ensure that the safety and security of the courthouse and of the people who enter the building are never compromised.

When traces of anthrax were detected in a remote facility that processes Supreme Court mail, the decision was made to close the Supreme Court building pending further tests. When it became evident that the building would not be able to reopen in time for arguments the following Monday, the Supreme Court put into action the long-standing memorandum of understanding it had with the D.C. Circuit and moved its arguments to our courthouse. This was an historic event because it was the only time the High Court has heard arguments outside the Supreme Court building since it opened in 1935.

The staff at the D.C. Circuit did a Herculean job to ensure that our ceremonial courtroom was set up to replicate as closely as possible the layout of the Supreme Court's own courtroom, that the Justices had work spaces, and that all security measures were in place. The Supreme Court's transition into their new quarters went smoothly and lasted for three days before the Justices were able to return "home."

Another noteworthy event that occurred in the 2000-2001 Term was the court's handling of the *Microsoft* cases. These appeals were not ordinary cases and they presented a myriad of special case management challenges. Because of the high degree of public and press interest in the cases, a set of web pages on the court's Internet site was designed to make electronic versions of all docketed materials, as well as communications from the court, available to the parties and public in real time. The Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts provided the court with a pilot version of an appellate electronic case filing (ECF) system and, with a little training, the parties were essentially able to file and to docket their own pleadings (subject to review by Clerk's Office staff). Also as part of the ECF system, interested parties could sign up for e-mail notification of new pleadings through a link on the court's web site. More than 300 members of the press and the public eventually took advantage of this notification system and we believe it significantly cut down upon the number of phone calls made to the Clerk's Office about the *Microsoft* cases.

Another novel case-management technique adopted by the court for the *Microsoft* cases was the use of CD-Roms. The parties were instructed to file their briefs in CD-Rom format with hyperlinks to every case, statute, or other document cited in the briefs. The judges and their law clerks were thus provided with a virtual portable library of all the documents and cases referred to in the briefs. The use of the CD-Roms was instrumental in helping to manage what could otherwise have been a mountain of filings.

Not only was the case-management aspect of the *Microsoft* cases a challenge, but it became clear that the press and the public's interest in attending the *Microsoft* arguments was enormous. A pass system was devised for those seats not reserved for the general public and a live audio feed of the argument was broadcast via the pool lines of the major networks and streamed onto the Internet. A tremendous amount of work went into coordinating the broadcast arrangements for the arguments and the court's staff deserves high praise for the effort that went into making the two-day, seven-hour broadcast a technological success.

The third major event that occurred since the last Chief Judge's report was the celebration marking the circuit's 200th year of service to the District of Columbia and to the Nation. On March 8 and 9, 2001 the Historical Society of the District of Columbia Circuit, chaired by Judge Louis F. Oberdorfer, sponsored an excellent symposium of addresses and panel discussions. The Executive Director of the bicentennial symposium, former Circuit Executive Linda Ferren, helped oversee all of the logistics for the event.

The symposium, held over two days and in two venues, began at the courthouse with opening remarks from then-Chief Judge Edwards. Keynote speaker Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg followed with a fascinating two-part address about the importance of the bicentennial celebration. The keynote address was followed by a tribute to the U.S. District Court, given by then-Chief Judge Norma Holloway Johnson. The first day was

wrapped up with an enlightening panel discussion entitled "The District Court and Its Constitutionally Unique Roles."

The second day of the celebration, which was held at the Ronald Reagan International Trade Center, began with a second panel discussion: "Constitutional Confrontations in the D.C. Circuit Courts." The third panel discussion, "The Special Contributions of the D.C. Circuit to Administrative Law," was followed by the luncheon address of Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist. The fourth and final panel discussion, "Equality Decisions of the D.C. Circuit Courts," proved a fitting end to two days of stimulating, thought-provoking events.

Many of the accomplishments recounted above would not have been possible without the dedication and hard work of the court's automation staff. The court is fortunate that Judge Edwards has agreed to head its Automation Committee, thus continuing to keep the court at the cutting edge of technology. In order to reduce paperwork and to simplify the court's operations, the court is undertaking many automation-related projects, such as: (1) modifying the application that allows judges to vote on motions via computer, not only to allow the judges electronically to record their votes on a particular motion but also to access any written recommendations made by the legal staff, proposed orders, and, in the near future, scanned versions of pleadings; (2) installing an instant messaging program on computers in the courtroom and all offices; and (3) updating the court's basic hardware and software.

I conclude my report by noting the significant changes that have occurred over the last few years in the composition of the court. Although authorized by statute to have 12 active judges, the Court of Appeals now has only eight active judges — myself and Judges Edwards, Sentelle, Henderson, Randolph, Rogers, Tatel, and Garland. In addition, there are two senior judges - Judge Silberman, who took senior status in November 2000, and Judge Williams, who took senior status in September 2001. The last time the court was down to eight active judges was for a brief period in 1980 when 11 judgeships were authorized. As I write this, there are two nominations pending before the Senate, but it is unclear when they will be acted upon. It is clear, however, that if the court does not have additional judges soon, our ability to manage our workload in a timely fashion will be compromised.

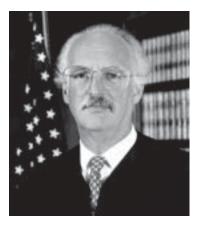
In addition to changes in the composition of the court, there have been significant changes in the court staff. In July 2001 Joan P. Fegan became the new Deputy Circuit Executive, after serving as Administrative Officer for the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia. Former Deputy Circuit Executive Linda Elliott accepted a part-time position in the Circuit Executive's Office as Special Counsel for Legal Affairs and Community Outreach. On July 27, 2001 the court bid a fond farewell to Legal Coordinator Robert Bonner. Bob served the Court of Appeals for more than 28 years. In the words of Clerk Mark Langer, Bob is a wellspring of "unmatched institutional memory [and] his departure will represent an enormous loss to the Clerk's Office." Nancy Dunn, formerly an attorney in the Legal Division of the Clerk's Office, was appointed the new Deputy Special Counsel to the Clerk, the position that was created to replace the Legal Coordinator position.

Finally, the court also owes an enormous debt of gratitude to the many volunteers who assist the court by serving as mediators and on our advisory committees. On behalf of the court, I extend our sincere appreciation to these dedicated members of the bar who serve the court so ably.

Douglas H. Ginsburg Chief Judge United States Court of Appeals

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

DOUGLAS H. GINSBURG



Chief Judge Ginsburg was appointed to the United States Court of Appeals in October 1986. He became Chief Judge of the circuit in July 2001. He was graduated from Cornell University (B.S. 1970) and from the University of Chicago Law School (J.D. 1973). Following law school, Chief Judge Ginsburg clerked for Judge Carl McGowan of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit and for U.S. Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall. From 1975 to 1983 he was a professor at Harvard Law School. He then served as Deputy Assistant Attorney General for Regulatory Affairs, Antitrust Division, U.S. Department of Justice, from 1983 to 1984; Administrator, Information and Regulatory Affairs, OMB, from 1984 to 1985; and Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division, U.S. Department of Justice, from 1985 to 1986.

HARRY T. EDWARDS



Judge Edwards was appointed to the U.S. Court of Appeals in February 1980. He served as Chief Judge of the circuit from September 1994 until July 2001. He graduated from Cornell University in 1962 and the University of Michigan Law School in 1965. Judge Edwards practiced law in Chicago from 1965 to 1970. He was then a tenured member of the faculties at the University of Michigan Law School, where he taught from 1970 to 1975 and 1977 to 1980, and at Harvard Law School, where he taught from 1975 to 1977. He also taught at the Harvard Institute for Educational Management between 1976 and 1982. He served as a member and then Chairman of the Board of Directors of AMTRAK from 1978 to 1980, and also served as a neutral labor arbitrator under a number of major collective bargaining agreements during the 1970s. Judge Edwards has co-authored four books and published scores of law review articles on labor law, higher education law, federal courts, legal education, professionalism, and judicial administration. Since joining the court, he has taught law at Harvard, Michigan, Duke, Pennsylvania, Georgetown, and, most recently, NYU Law School.

DAVID B. SENTELLE



Judge Sentelle was appointed United States Circuit Judge in October 1987. He is a 1968 graduate of the University of North Carolina Law School. Following law school, he practiced with the firm of Ussell & Dumont until he became an Assistant U.S. Attorney in Charlotte, N.C. in 1970. From 1974 to 1977 he served as a North Carolina State District Judge but left the bench in 1977 to become a partner with the firm of Tucker, Hicks, Sentelle, Moon & Hodge. In 1985 Judge Sentelle joined the U.S. District Court, Western District of North Carolina, in Asheville, where he served until his appointment to the D.C. Circuit. Judge Sentelle is the Presiding Judge of the Special Division for the Purpose of Appointing Independent Counsels (1992-present). Judge Sentelle serves as President of the Edward Bennett Williams Inn of the American Inns of Court.

KAREN LECRAFT HENDERSON

Judge Henderson was appointed United States Circuit Judge in July 1990. She received her undergraduate degree from Duke University and her law degree from the University of North Carolina. Following law school, she was in private practice in Chapel Hill, North Carolina. From 1973 to 1983 she was with the Office of the South Carolina Attorney General, ultimately in the position of Deputy Attorney General. In 1983 she returned to private practice as a member of the firm of Sinkler, Gibbs & Simons of Charleston and Columbia, South Carolina. In June 1986 Judge Henderson was appointed United States District Judge for the District of South Carolina where she served until her appointment to the D.C. Circuit.





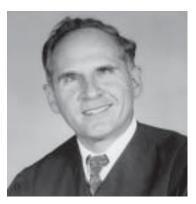
Judge Randolph was appointed United States Circuit Judge in July 1990. He is a graduate of Drexel University (1966) and the University of Pennsylvania Law School (*summa cum laude* 1969). After clerking for Judge Henry J. Friendly of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, Judge Randolph served as an Assistant to the U.S. Solicitor General from 1970 to 1973, and from 1975 to 1977 as a Deputy Solicitor General. From 1979 to 1980 Judge Randolph was Special Counsel to the Ethics Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives. He has also served as Special Assistant Attorney General for Utah, Montana, and New Mexico. Prior to his appointment to the bench he was a partner with the firm of Pepper, Hamilton & Scheetz. Judge Randolph has taught courses in civil procedure and injunctions at Georgetown University Law Center and is a Distinguished Professor of Law at George Mason Law School, teaching advanced constitutional law. He served on the U.S. Judicial Conference's Codes of Conduct Committee as a member (1992-1995) and as chairman (1995-1998).

JUDITH W. ROGERS



Judge Rogers was appointed to the United States Court of Appeals in March 1994. She is a graduate of Radcliffe College and Harvard Law School and has a Master of Laws degree from the University of Virginia Law School. She has served as an Assistant U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia and as a trial attorney in the U.S. Department of Justice. In the Office of the U.S. Deputy Attorney General, she worked on the D.C. Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970. She was also General Counsel to the congressional commission on the organization of the District government and, thereafter, Special Assistant to the Mayor for federal and District of Columbia legislation. She was appointed Corporation Counsel for the District of Columbia in 1979. In 1983 she was appointed Associate Judge of the D.C. Court of Appeals and served as Chief Judge from 1988 until her appointment to the D.C. Circuit.

DAVID S. TATEL



Judge Tatel was appointed to the United States Court of Appeals in October 1994. He graduated from the University of Michigan in 1963 and the University of Chicago Law School in 1966. Following law school, he taught for a year at the University of Michigan Law School and then went into private practice with the firm of Sidley & Austin in Chicago. From 1969 to 1970 he served as Director of the Chicago Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, then returned to Sidley & Austin until 1972, when he became Director of the National Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law in Washington, D.C. From 1974 to 1977 he returned to private practice as associate and partner with Hogan & Hartson, where he headed the firm's Community Services Department. He also served as General Counsel for the newly created Legal Services Corporation from 1975 to 1976. In 1977 Judge Tatel became the Director of the Office for Civil Rights, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. He returned to Hogan & Hartson in 1979, where he headed the firm's education group until his appointment to the D.C. Circuit.

MERRICK B. GARLAND



Judge Garland was appointed to the United States Court of Appeals in April 1997. He graduated from Harvard College (summa cum laude) in 1974 and Harvard Law School (magna cum laude) in 1977. Following graduation, he served as law clerk to Judge Henry J. Friendly of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit and to U.S. Supreme Court Justice William J. Brennan, Jr. From 1979 to 1981 he was Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States. He then joined the law firm of Arnold & Porter, where he was a partner from 1985 to 1989 and from 1992 to 1993. He served as an Assistant U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia from 1989 to 1992 and as Deputy Assistant Attorney General in the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice from 1993 to 1994. From 1994 until his appointment as U.S. Circuit Judge, Judge Garland served as Principal Associate Deputy Attorney General, where his responsibilities included the supervision of the Oklahoma City bombing and UNABOM prosecutions. He has taught antitrust law at Harvard Law School and has served as co-chair of the administrative law section of the District of Columbia Bar.

SENIOR JUDGES

LAURENCE H. SILBERMAN



Judge Silberman was appointed United States Circuit Judge in October 1985 and took senior status on November 1, 2000. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1957 and Harvard Law School in 1961. He has been a partner in law firms in Honolulu and Washington, D.C., as well as a banker in San Francisco. He served in government as an attorney in the NLRB's appellate section, Solicitor of the Department of Labor from 1969 to 1970, Undersecretary of Labor from 1970 to 1973, Deputy Attorney General of the United States from 1974 to 1975, and Ambassador to Yugoslavia from 1975 to 1977. From 1981 to 1985 he served as a member of the General Advisory Committee on Arms Control and Disarmament and the Department of Defense Policy Board. He was an adjunct professor of administrative law at Georgetown University Law Center from 1987 to 1994, in 1997, and from 1999 to 2001; at NYU from 1995 to 1996; and at Harvard in 1998. Currently, he is teaching administrative law and labor law at Georgetown.

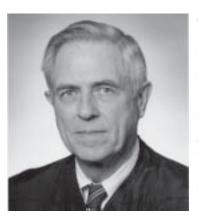
STEPHEN F. WILLIAMS



Judge Williams was appointed to the United States Court of Appeals in June 1986 and took senior status on September 30, 2001. He graduated from Yale College (B.A. 1958) and from Harvard Law School (J.D. 1961). Judge Williams was engaged in private practice from 1962 to 1966 and became an Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York in 1966. From 1969 until his appointment to the bench, Judge Williams taught at the University of Colorado School of Law. During this time, he also served as a visiting professor of law at UCLA, University of Chicago Law School, and Southern Methodist University and was a consultant to the Administrative Conference of the United States and the Federal Trade Commission.

RETIRED JUDGE

JAMES L. BUCKLEY



Judge Buckley was appointed United States Circuit Judge in December 1985 and took senior status in September 1996. Judge Buckley retired from active senior status in September 2000. He graduated from Yale College, receiving a B.A. in 1943, and from Yale Law School, receiving an LL.B. in 1949. Judge Buckley was engaged in private practice from 1949 until 1958 when he became an Officer and Director of The Catawba Corporation. From 1971 to 1977, he served as a United States Senator. In 1977 he was engaged in private sector activities, but reentered government service as Undersecretary for Security Assistance, Department of State in 1981. From 1982 to 1985 Judge Buckley was President of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS



Mark Langer Clerk of Court

The Clerk's Office is responsible for managing the case load of the court, processing all case-related documents, maintaining court records, and serving as central legal staff of the Court of Appeals. The Office serves as the court's liaison with attorneys, litigants, and the general public. It

also provides statistical, financial, personnel, property, procurement and internal mail services to the court. In addition, the Clerk is responsible for processing complaints of judicial misconduct or disability and for servicing the court's Special Division for the Appointment of Independent Counsels.

After a major reorganization in 1995, the Clerk's Office was divided into three divisions: Administrative, Operations, and Legal. The Administrative Division is responsible for such support functions as courtroom services, personnel, records management, procurement, facility management, financial administration, and mail services. The Operations Division handles all case processing functions, the scheduling of the court's calendar, intake, attorney admissions, and issuance of opinions. The Legal Division, formerly the Office of the Chief Staff Counsel, has three primary areas of responsibility: making recommendations and preparing dispositions in contested motions and emergency matters, screening and classifying new appeals, and making recommendations in Circuit Rule 34(j) cases. The Legal Division also screens cases for inclusion in the Appellate Mediation Program and assists with the management of complex cases under the 1986 Case Management Plan and civil cases designated for treatment under the 1978 Civil Appeals Management Plan.

U.S. COURT OF APPEALS ADVISORY COMMITTEES

The United States Court of Appeals relies on its advisory committees for assistance in carrying out certain administrative tasks and for expert advice on issues that affect attorneys practicing before the court.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON PROCEDURES

The Advisory Committee on Procedures was established by the Judicial Council for the District of Columbia Circuit in June 1976 in response to recommendations made by the Commission on Review of the Federal Court of Appeals System, also known as the Hruska Commission. Since 1982 the Court of Appeals has been the appointing authority for the committee. The committee was one of the first of its kind in the Nation.

In accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 2077(b), the committee is charged with studying the rules and internal operating procedures of the Court of Appeals and making recommendations to the court on possible improvements. The committee is specifically authorized to develop and implement projects and studies on matters affecting the administration of justice in the circuit, either at the request of the court or on its own initiative. The Advisory Committee on Procedures also serves as liaison between the court and the bar.

The committee consists of 15 members of the bar. The court has endeavored to appoint committee members who represent various interests within the bar. At the close of 2001 the members of the Advisory Committee on Procedures were:

Maureen E. Mahoney, Chair

Henk Brands Mark I. Levy Gerald P. Norton John R. Fisher Virginia A. Seitz Kenneth S. Geller Clifford M. Sloan William Kanter

A. J. Kramer Patty Merkamp Stemler Stephen C. Leckar Jennifer N. Waters David G. Leitch Joseph A. Yablonski

Judge A. Raymond Randolph, Liaison

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS AND GRIEVANCES

The Advisory Committee on Admissions and Grievances assists the court with two of its most difficult administrative tasks: acting on applications for admission to the court's bar and acting on complaints of attorney misconduct or neglect. The court may refer to the committee any accusation or suggestion of misconduct or neglect by any member of the bar of the court with respect to a professional matter. The committee may conduct an investigation, hold a hearing, and report on the matter as the court deems advisable. In addition, the committee investigates and recommends action on problems that arise in connection with applications for admission to the court's bar. The members of the Advisory Committee on Admissions and Grievances at the close of 2001 were:

Hamilton P. Fox III, Chair

Mary Patrice Brown Christopher M. Curran William L. Gardner Neil I. Levy Martha Purcell Rogers

Judge Judith W. Rogers, Liaison

CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT PANEL COMMITTEE

The Criminal Justice Act (CJA) Panel Committee, established in 1991 pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3006(a), compiles the list of attorneys eligible to receive CJA appointments by periodically receiving and evaluating applications from interested counsel. The committee also conducts an annual review and evaluation of the CJA Plan and recommends any changes deemed necessary. The committee consists of two active circuit judges, the Federal Public Defender, and two private attorneys experienced in criminal law, one of whom is on the CJA appointments list. The current members of the CJA Panel Committee are:

Judge Stephen F. Williams, Chair

Judge David B. Sentelle Barry Coburn A. J. Kramer Elizabeth G. Taylor

TASK FORCE ON ELECTRONIC FILING

The Task Force on Electronic Filing was established in December 1997 to study the issue of electronic filing and to recommend to the court any rules necessary to permit, encourage or require electronic filing of motions, briefs, records or other documents. The task force consists of members of the court's staff, along with attorneys from private law firms, non-profit organizations, regulatory agencies, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Public Defender. The current members of the Task Force on Electronic Filing are:

Douglas N. Letter, Chair

Kenneth C. Bass III A.J. Kramer Susan J. Court Mark J. Langer Mark L. Evans John M. Nannes Kenneth S. Geller C. Grey Pash, Jr. Jack N. Goodman Tracy Hauser Scarrow

Steven S. Kaplan

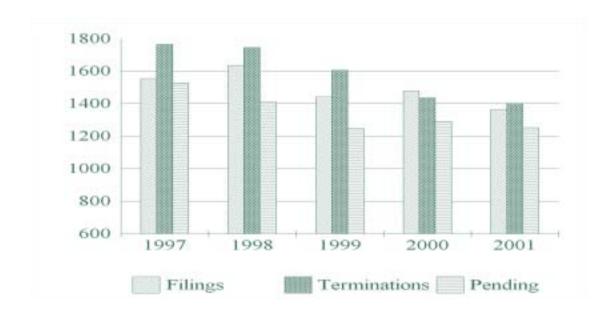
U.S. COURT OF APPEALS WORK LOAD INFORMATION

Case filings rose modestly from 1999 to 2000, then dropped by eight percent in 2001. The proportion of case types, however, remained relatively stable, with agency cases accounting for more than 35 percent of the case load each year. While terminations declined over the period, the decline in filings left the court's pending case load virtually unchanged.

CASE LOAD SUMMARY 1999-2001

	1999	2000	Change	2001	Change
Filings	1440	1478	3%	1362	-8%
Terminations	1605	1434	-11%	1402	-2%
Pending	1247	1290	3%	1250	-3%

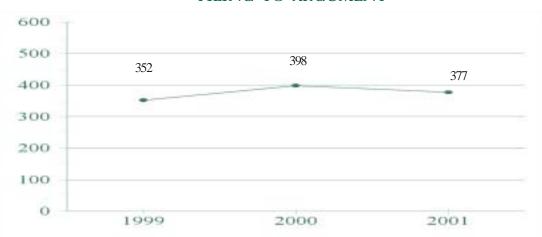
CASE LOAD SUMMARY 1997-2001



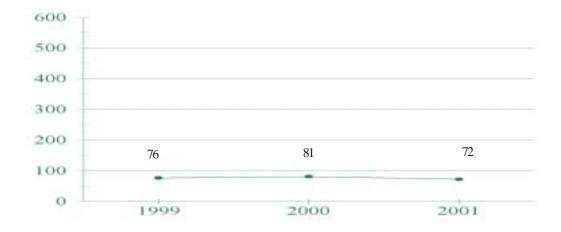
AVERAGE LEAD CASE PROCESSING TIME (DAYS) 1999-2001

Average case processing times remained relatively stable.

FILING TO ARGUMENT*



ARGUMENT TO DISPOSITION**



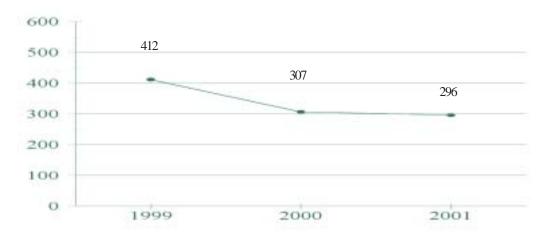
^{*} Figures represent lead cases argued in calendar year indicated.

^{**}Figures represent argued lead cases terminated in calendar year indicated.

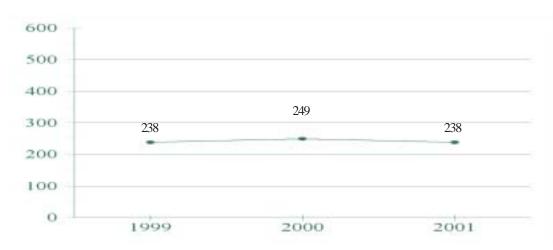
AVERAGE TIME FROM FILING TO DISPOSITION (DAYS) 1999-2001

The average time from the filing of a new case to disposition dropped by 28 percent between 1999 and 2000 and has remained fairly constant since that time.



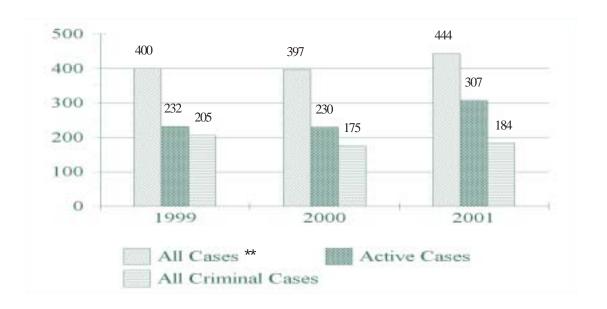


ALL CRIMINAL CASES*



^{*} Figures represent cases terminated in calendar year indicated.

AVERAGE AGE OF PENDING CASES (DAYS)* 1999-2001



^{*} Cases pending as of December 31 of the calendar year indicated.

^{**}Includes cases held in abeyance.

The statistics continue to demonstrate that the overwhelming percentage of the court's decisions, both published and unpublished, are unanimous.

	1999	2000	2001
Percentage of all dispositions that include full or partial dissent (lead cases only)	1.8% (22 dissents out of 1253 dispositions)	1.6% (18 dissents out of 1128 dispositions)	0.9% (10 dissents out of 1109 dispositions)
Percentage of published opinions that include full or partial dissent (lead cases only)	8.9% (22 dissents out of 247 opinions)	7.8% (18 dissents out of 232 opinions)	4.8% (10 dissents out of 210 opinions)

There has been little change with respect to the percentage of reversals and/or remands over the past two years or to the percentage of dispositions that result in a published opinion.

	1999	2000	2001
Percentage of reversals and remands of all lead case dispositions terminated on the merits	13.5% (91 reversals and remands out of 672 terminations)	14.2% (83 reversals and remands out of 586 terminations)	8.2% (49 reversals and remands out of 597 terminations)
Percentage of decisions published for all lead case dispositions terminated on the merits	37.2% (250 published decisions out of 672 terminations)	37.9% (222 published decisions out of 586 terminations)	36.5% (218 published decisions out of 597 terminations)

NOTE: These figures are for dispositions in lead cases only. "Terminated on the merits" includes orders by the Special Panel, judgments and opinions.



REPORT OF CHIEF JUDGE THOMAS F. HOGAN

I am honored to submit my first report as Chief Judge of the District Court. On June 18, 2001, the Honorable Norma Holloway Johnson retired from regular active service to senior status, having served for nearly four years as the court's first female Chief Judge. With less than one year on the job, I have new appreciation for the fine work of my predecessors.

In 2001 the District Court welcomed two new judges. The Honorable Reggie B. Walton and the Honorable John D. Bates were sworn in as United States District Judges on October 29, 2001, and December 20, 2001, respectively. Prior to Judge Walton's appointment, he served as an Associate Judge of the Superior Court for the District of Columbia from 1991 to 2001, and from 1981 to 1989. During 1989 to 1991, Judge Walton was the Associate Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy in the Executive Office of the President. Prior to Judge Bates' appointment, he was a partner with the law firm, Miller & Chevalier, in Washington, D.C., and was a member of the firm's Executive Committee. Judge Bates served as an Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia from 1980 to 1997, and was Chief of its Civil Division from 1987 to 1997.

On January 31, 2002, the Honorable Thomas Penfield Jackson retired from regular active service to senior status. Judge Jackson joined Senior Judges William B. Bryant, Louis F. Oberdorfer, John Garrett Penn, and Norma Holloway Johnson in giving this court one of the most experienced cadres of senior judges in the country.

On March 20, 2002, the Honorable Richard J. Leon was sworn in as a United States District Judge. Prior to Judge Leon's appointment, he was a partner in the law firm, Vorys, Sater, Seymour and Pease LLP. Judge Leon also served at the U.S. Department of Justice from 1983 to 1989, as a Senior Trial Attorney in the Criminal Section of the Tax Division and as the Deputy Assistant Attorney General in the Environment & Natural Resources Division. The addition of Judges Walton, Bates, and Leon has increased the number of active judges to 14 – one less than the court's full complement of 15.

On January 31, 2001, the Honorable Thomas F. Flannery assumed inactive status as a senior judge. He joined the court more than 29 years ago on December 20, 1971, and on May 10, 1985, retired from regular active service to senior status. The Honorable Stanley Harris retired from office as a United States District Judge on June 2, 2001. He joined the court more than 17 years ago on December 2, 1983, and retired from regular active service to senior status on February 1, 1996. On July 1, 2001, the Honorable Joyce Hens Green assumed inactive status as a senior judge. She joined the court more than 22 years ago on June 27, 1979, and retired from regular active service to senior status on July 1, 1995. She has graciously agreed to help us in our work when needed. We are grateful for the tremendous contributions that Judges Flannery, Harris, and Green have made to the court and to the bar.

On Friday, February 2, 2001, the court suffered the loss of the Honorable June L. Green. Judge Green joined this court on June 18, 1968. She retired from regular active service to senior status on January 15, 1984, and assumed inactive status as a senior judge on December 31, 2000. As a trial attorney and as the second female federal trial judge in the District of Columbia, Judge Green was a role model to women lawyers. The Honorable Joyce Hens Green best described our beloved friend and colleague in a Legal Times article entitled, "A Judge and a Gentlewoman." Judge Joyce Hens Green wrote, "Judge Green went where others do not walk, giving unsparingly of self, reaching out to help, shunning publicity. Her faith in the worth of people never wavered." The Honorable June L. Green is greatly missed.

On June 30, 2000, Mr. Donald W. Horton was sworn in as the U. S. Marshal for the District of Columbia. Mr. Horton had served as the acting U.S. Marshal since the spring of 1998. On August 20, 2001, Mr. Roscoe C. Howard, Jr. was sworn in as the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia. Prior to this appointment, he was a professor at the University of Kansas School of Law.

The court is fortunate to have what I consider to be some of the best district and magistrate judges in the country. Our judges play vital roles in court governance. In addition to their case management responsibilities, the following judges have been appointed to work on Judicial Conference Committees:

Chief Judge Thomas F. Hogan The Executive Committee of the U.S. Judicial Conference Judge James Robertson Committee on Automation and Technology Judge Gladys Kessler Committee on Court Administration and Case Management Judge Emmet G. Sullivan Committee on Criminal Law Judge Henry H. Kennedy, Jr. Committee on Defender Services Judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly Committee on Financial Disclosure Judge Paul L. Friedman Advisory Committee on Criminal Rules Judge Ricardo M. Urbina Committee on Security and Facilities

In March of 2001, the District Court had the unique experience of celebrating its bicentennial. The celebration, sponsored by The Historical Society of the District of Columbia Circuit, featured a two-day symposium that explored and celebrated the rich heritage of the federal courts in the Nation's Capital. Events began on Thursday, March 8, 2001, at 2:00 p.m. in the Ceremonial Courtroom of the E. Barrett Prettyman U.S. Courthouse and continued on Friday, March 9, 2001, at the Ronald Reagan International Trade Center. Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist, together with Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg and Justice Antonin Scalia and a host of judges, scholars, and distinguished practitioners participated in a series of panel discussions and lectures examining various aspects of the unique role of the federal courts in the District of Columbia. The District Court is truly indebted to Judge Louis F. Oberdorfer who chaired the event and the Historical Society of the District of Columbia Circuit for presenting an enjoyable program.

Also in celebration of the court's bicentennial, on March 16, 2001, mock hearings involving some of the circuit's landmark decisions affecting schools or school-age children were expertly presented by 60 local high school students before judges and magistrate judges of the District Court. The teenagers argued in six courtrooms before six demanding judges – Judges Gladys Kessler, Henry H. Kennedy, Jr., Ellen Segal Huvelle, Richard W. Roberts and Magistrate Judges Deborah A. Robinson and John M. Facciola. The event was organized by Judge Henry H. Kennedy, Jr., and chaired by Phyllis Thompson, a partner at Covington & Burling, who helped to recruit 60 volunteer attorneys to assist the students.

In the 1998 & 1999 Report, we advised that our court was chosen as one of five courts to assist the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts in defining and developing a system that would enable courts to create electronic case files and implement electronic filings over the Internet. On January 8, 2001, we began accepting pleadings electronically in a limited number of cases under the new Case Management/Electronic Case Filing (CM/ECF) Program. For attorneys who participate in the program, the benefits of CM/ECF include 24-hour availability; remote viewing of files and documents via an Internet connection; local document printing; improved noticing to parties; and concurrent and immediate access to case files. As of

January 2002, there are 400 attorney users, 317 cases in the CM/ECF program, and five judges who receive new civil case assignments in CM/ECF. By the end of this year, all civil filings to the court, with the exception of pro se cases, will be done electronically.

In 2001, the District Court invited local high schools to participate in a new educational outreach event for high school juniors and their teachers. The program, "Open Doors of Justice: The Bill of Rights in Your Life," was sponsored by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts and was the first part of a long-term commitment to establish federal courts as civic literacy partners with local academic communities. On October 25, 2001, Judges Gladys Kessler, Ricardo M. Urbina, and Emmet G. Sullivan hosted this event which brought judges, high school teachers and students together in the courthouse to enhance public knowledge and understanding of the federal court system. Twenty students from each school - Banneker Senior High School, Bell Multicultural High School, and St. Albans – made the program a success. The assistance provided by Blanche L. Bruce, L. Jackson Thomas, and Jennifer Anderson of the U.S. Attorney's Office and Erica J. Hashimoto, Michelle Peterson, and Gregory Poe of the Office of the Federal Public Defender is greatly appreciated.

The incidents and threats involving anthrax in October 2001 caused the court to experience delays in receiving mail through the U.S. Postal Service for several weeks. Courthouse mail had been routed through the Brentwood facility in Washington, D.C., where anthrax contamination had been found. New inspection and processing procedures for receiving mail were implemented. In response to both the tragedies of September 11, 2001, and the incidents involving anthrax, our court hosted a "Bio-terrorism and the Courts" seminar sponsored by the Law and Science Academy of The Einstein Institute for Science, Health & the Courts (EINSHAC) on November 16, 2001. More than 82 judges were in attendance to hear and question a distinguished panel of microbiologists, toxicologists, and public health experts. The event was chaired by Judge John Garrett Penn, Chair of EINSHAC's Law and Science Academy Governing Committee.

Each year, the District Court welcomes many outside groups and individuals to the courthouse. In each of the past two years, area law schools used courthouse facilities for moot court exercises on more than 50 separate visits. The International Law Students Association held its annual World Championship Round of The Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competitions during the spring of 2000 and 2001. The 22nd and 23rd annual National Institute for Trial Advocacy programs also were held at the courthouse, along with its Tournament of Champions Trial Advocacy Competition held in November 2001. American Inns of Court, high schools, and government agencies continue to be welcomed annually. In addition, the court hosted visiting judges from many foreign countries, including Bangladesh, China, Egypt, India, Japan, Mozambique, Nigeria, the Philippines, and Spain.

Each month the District Court holds ceremonies for new attorneys admitted to the bar of this court and for individuals who have met the requirements to become naturalized citizens. In 2000, 744 attorneys were admitted and 1,373 persons were naturalized. In 2001, 745 attorneys were admitted and 1,088 persons were naturalized. In every ceremony, each person is individually recognized. We ask each to stand when their name is called and then, as a group, they recite the Oath of Admission or the Oath of Allegiance. A reception always follows.

This year construction will begin for the addition of a new annex. The two-and-one-half year construction project will yield many benefits for the District Court. The annex will provide much needed trial support space for attorneys, an environment that is fully accessible to persons with disabilities, and new courtrooms with the infrastructure to accommodate existing and new technologies. The annex also will resolve the safety concerns of magistrate judges regarding their courtrooms which are small and offer minimal distance between the defendant and the judge.

Since our last report, the number of civil case filings decreased by 11 percent in 2000 and decreased another 12 percent in 2001. The principal reason for this decline is that student loan cases have decreased from 743 in 1999 to 87 in 2001. Criminal case filings increased four percent in 2000 and increased another six percent in 2001. Bankruptcy Court case filings decreased in 2000 by 14.8 percent but then increased by 10.4 percent in 2001.

In today's ever-changing workforce, individuals who retire from any organization with 20 or more years of dedicated service to that organization are truly remarkable. The District Court has its share of such remarkable individuals. I begin with my former secretary, Ms. Lillian Witt, who retired with more than 30 years of service. Prior to assisting me for more than 19 years, she worked for the late Chief Judge William B. Jones of the District and former Chief Judge Patricia Wald of the Circuit. Others are: Ms. Gloria Johnson, who retired as secretary to the late Chief Judge Aubrey E. Robinson, Jr., with 27 years; and Ms. Mildred Senerius, who retired as secretary to former Chief Judge John Garrett Penn with 21 ½ years. In the Clerk's Office we recognize: Ms. Gloria Whyte, who retired with 29 ½ years; Ms. Ellen Herbert with 33 ½ years; and Mr. Joe Wood, Jr., with 30 years of service. In the Probation Office we acknowledge: Deputy Chief Probation Officer Deborah Jason, who retired with 22 ½ years; Supervisory U.S. Probation Officer Thyra Benoit with 23 ½ years; Senior U.S. Probation Officer Thomas Brennan with 25 ½ years; and Senior U.S. Probation Officer Vicky Leake-Zapata with 21 ½ years of service. The Judges of the District Court thank each of them for their dedication and support throughout the years!

Many fine men and women throughout the court's organization show great diligence in moving the court's business in the furtherance of the administration of justice. Under the leadership of Clerk of Court Nancy Mayer-Whittington, Chief U.S. Probation Officer Richard A. Houck, Jr., and Bankruptcy Clerk of Court Denise Curtis, our District Court staff has shown remarkable strength and courage during these challenging and uncertain times and performed their jobs with the utmost of professionalism. Their dedication is often accompanied by personal sacrifice. I am grateful for this commitment. The court has also benefitted from the guidance and support of many dedicated members of the bar who serve on our advisory committees and as volunteer mediators. We have gained immeasurably from their commitment and service.

The court's needs for the future continue to be complex and diverse. Yet, the prospects for this court look bright. Energetic leadership from a dynamic bench and court staff will carry us well into the next decade. We stand with enthusiasm to meet the many challenges that lie ahead in the 21st century.

Thomas F. Hogan Chief Judge U.S. District Court

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

THOMAS F. HOGAN



Chief Judge Hogan was appointed to the United States District Court in August 1982 and became Chief Judge of the court on June 18, 2001. He graduated from Georgetown University, receiving an A.B. (classical) in 1960. He attended George Washington University's masters program in American and English literature from 1960 to 1962 and he graduated from the Georgetown University Law Center in 1966, where he was the St. Thomas More Fellow. Following law school, Chief Judge Hogan clerked for Judge William B. Jones of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia from 1966 to 1967. He served as counsel to the National Commission for the Reform of Federal Criminal Laws from 1967 to 1968 and was engaged in private practice from 1968 to 1982. He has been an adjunct professor of law at the Georgetown University Law Center, Master of the Prettyman-Leventhal Inn of Court, and served on the Board of the Federal Judicial Center. In July 2001 Chief Judge Hogan was appointed to the Executive Committee of the U.S. Judicial Conference.

ROYCE C. LAMBERTH



Judge Lamberth received his appointment to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in November 1987. He served as Presiding Judge of the U.S. Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court from May 1995 to May 2002. Judge Lamberth graduated from the University of Texas and from the University of Texas School of Law, receiving an LL.B. in 1967. He served as a Captain in the Judge Advocate General's Corps of the United States Army from 1968 to 1974, including one year in Vietnam. After that, he became an Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia. In 1978 Judge Lamberth became Chief of the Civil Division of the U.S. Attorney's Office, a position he held until his appointment to the federal bench.

GLADYS KESSLER



Judge Kessler was appointed to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in July 1994. She received a B.A. from Cornell University and an LL.B. from Harvard Law School. Following graduation, Judge Kessler was employed by the National Labor Relations Board, served as Legislative Assistant to a U.S. Senator and a U.S. Congressman, worked for the New York City Board of Education, and then opened a public interest law firm. In June 1977 she was appointed Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. From 1981 to 1985 Judge Kessler served as Presiding Judge of the Family Division and was a major architect of one of the nation's first Multi-Door Courthouses. She served as President of the National Association of Women Judges from 1983 to 1984, has served on the Executive Committee of the ABA's Conference of Federal Trial Judges, and is now a member of the U.S. Judicial Conference's Committee on Court Administration and Management. Judge Kessler also chairs the District Court's Calendar Committee.

PAUL L. FRIEDMAN



Judge Friedman was appointed United States District Judge in August 1994. He graduated from Cornell University in 1965 and received a J.D. from the School of Law of the State University of New York at Buffalo in 1968. Following law school, Judge Friedman clerked for Judge Aubrey E. Robinson, Jr., of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia and for Judge Roger Robb of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. He served as an Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia from 1970 to 1974 and as an Assistant to the Solicitor General of the United States from 1974 to 1976. Judge Friedman practiced law as an associate and partner with White & Case from 1976 until 1994. He served as President of the District of Columbia Bar from 1986 to 1987, and as Associate Independent Counsel for the Iran-Contra Investigation from 1987 to 1988. He is a member of the Council of the American Law Institute.

RICARDO M. URBINA



Judge Urbina was appointed to the United States District Court in July 1994. He received a B.A. in 1967 from Georgetown University and graduated from the Georgetown University Law Center in 1970. He served as staff attorney for the D.C. Public Defender Service from 1970 to 1972 and then entered private practice. From 1974 to 1981 he taught at Howard University Law School and directed the University's Criminal Justice Program. He was appointed Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia in April 1981, and served as Presiding Judge of the Court's Family Division from 1985 to 1988.

EMMET G. SULLIVAN



Judge Sullivan was appointed United States District Judge for the District of Columbia in July 1994. He received a B.A. in 1968 from Howard University and a J.D. in 1971 from the Howard University School of Law. Following law school, Judge Sullivan was a Reginald Heber Smith Fellow from 1971 to 1972. Thereafter, he clerked for Judge James A. Washington, Jr. of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. From 1973 to 1984, Judge Sullivan served as an associate and partner at the firm of Houston & Gardner, and its successor, Houston, Sullivan & Gardner. He was appointed to the Superior Court of the District of Columbia in October 1984 and served in every division of that court, including positions as Deputy and Presiding Judge of the Probate and Tax Divisions. In November 1991 he was appointed to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals where he served until his appointment to the federal bench. He has served as a member of the visiting faculty at Harvard Law School's Trial Advocacy Workshop and currently serves as a member of the District of Columbia Judicial Nomination Commission. Judge Sullivan is a member of the U.S. Judicial Conference's Committee on Criminal Law.

JAMES ROBERTSON



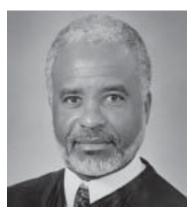
Judge Robertson was appointed United States District Judge in December 1994. He graduated from Princeton University in 1959 and received an LL.B. from George Washington University Law School in 1965 after serving in the U.S. Navy. From 1965 to 1969 he was in private practice with the law firm of Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering. From 1969 to 1972 Judge Robertson served with the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, as chief counsel of the Committee's litigation offices in Jackson, Mississippi and as director in Washington, D.C. Judge Robertson then returned to private practice with Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering where he practiced until his appointment to the federal bench. While in private practice he served as president of the District of Columbia Bar, co-chair of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, and president of the Southern Africa Legal Services and Legal Education Project, Inc.

COLLEEN KOLLAR-KOTELLY



Judge Kollar-Kotelly was appointed to the United States District Court in May 1997. She received a B.A. in 1965 from The Catholic University of America and a J.D. in 1968 from Columbus School of Law, The Catholic University of America. Following law school, she served as law clerk to Judge Catherine B. Kelly of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. From 1969 to 1972 Judge Kollar-Kotelly was an attorney in the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice and then served as the chief legal counsel to Saint Elizabeth's Hospital until 1984. She was appointed Associate Judge of the D.C. Superior Court in October 1984, and served as Deputy Presiding Judge of the Criminal Division from 1995 until her appointment to the federal bench. Judge Kollar-Kotelly has been a Fellow of the American Bar Association, a founding member of the Thurgood Marshall Inn of Court, an adjunct professor at Georgetown University School of Medicine in a joint teaching program on mental health and the law, and chair of the Board of the Art Trust for Superior Court. She currently serves as a member of the Judicial Conference of the United States' Committee on Financial Disclosure.

HENRY H. KENNEDY, JR.



Judge Kennedy was appointed to the U.S. District Court in September 1997. He graduated from Princeton University in 1970 and received a J.D. from Harvard Law School in 1973. Following graduation, he worked for a short time for the law firm of Reavis, Pogue, Neal and Rose, then served as an Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia from 1973 to 1976. From 1976 to 1979 he served as a United States Magistrate for the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. In December 1979 he was appointed Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, where he served until his appointment to the federal bench.

RICHARD W. ROBERTS



Judge Roberts was appointed to the U.S. District Court in July 1998. He graduated *cum laude* from Vassar College (1974) and received an M.I.A. from the School for International Training (1978) and a J.D. from Columbia University (1978). Prior to his appointment to the bench, Judge Roberts served for three years as Chief of the Criminal Section in the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice. Previously, Judge Roberts was the Principal Assistant U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia. In prior posts, Judge Roberts served as an Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York, an associate with Covington & Burling, and a trial attorney in the Criminal Section in the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice.

ELLEN SEGAL HUVELLE



Judge Huvelle was appointed United States District Judge in October 1999. She completed her undergraduate studies at Wellesley College and received a Masters in City Planning from Yale University. In 1975, she received a J.D. from Boston College Law School, graduating magna cum laude. Following law school, Judge Huvelle served as law clerk to Chief Justice Edward F. Hennessey of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court. In October 1976, Judge Huvelle joined Williams & Connolly and became a partner in 1984. In 1990, Judge Huvelle became an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia. On the bench of the Superior Court, Judge Huvelle served in the Criminal, Civil and Family Divisions. An experienced litigator, Judge Huvelle has served as an instructor in Trial Advocacy at the University of Virginia Law School and as a member of the Visiting Faculty at Harvard Law School's Trial Advocacy Workshop. She is a fellow of the American Bar Foundation and a member of the Edward Bennett Williams Inn of Court.

REGGIE B. WALTON



Judge Walton was appointed to the United States District Court in October 2001. He is a graduate of West Virginia State College (B.A. 1971) and The American University Washington College of Law (J.D. 1974). Judge Walton served as an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia from 1981 to 1989 and from 1991 to 2001. From 1989 to 1991, he served as the Associate Director of the Office of National Drug Policy and as Senior White House Advisor for Crime under President George Bush. During his legal career, Judge Walton was the Executive Assistant U.S. Attorney under the late Charles F. C. Ruff, served five years as an Assistant United States Attorney in Washington, D.C., and served as a staff attorney in the Defender Association of Philadelphia. Currently, Judge Walton is a faculty member at the National Judicial College in Reno, NV, an instructor at the Harvard Law School's Trial Advocacy Workshop, and a faculty member with the National Institute of Trial Advocacy.

JOHN D. BATES



Judge Bates was appointed to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in December 2001. He is a 1968 graduate of Wesleyan University. From 1968 to 1971 Judge Bates served in the United States Army, including a tour in Vietnam. He graduated Order of the Coif from the University of Maryland School of Law in 1976. Following law school, Judge Bates was a law clerk to Judge Roszel Thomsen at the United States District Court for the District of Maryland and subsequently was an associate at Steptoe & Johnson. Judge Bates served in the Office of the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia from 1980 through 1997 and was Chief of the Civil Division from 1987 through 1997. He also served on detail as the Deputy Independent Counsel for the Whitewater investigation from 1995 to 1997. Additionally, he has served in several leadership positions in the bar, including Treasurer of the D.C. Bar, Chairman of the Publications Committee of the D.C. Bar, and Chairman of the Litigation Section of the Federal Bar. Judge Bates has also served on rules and procedures committees for both the United States Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit and the District Court for the District of Columbia. Immediately prior to his appointment, Judge Bates was a partner in the law firm of Miller & Chevalier, chairing the Government Contracts and Litigation Department.

RICHARD J. LEON



Judge Leon was appointed to the United States District Court in February 2002. He received his A.B. from Holy Cross College in 1971, his J.D. cum laude from Suffolk Law School in 1974, and his LL.M. from Harvard Law School in 1981. Prior to being appointed to the bench, Judge Leon was engaged in private practice in Washington, D.C. from 1989 to 2002. Judge Leon served at the U.S. Department of Justice in a number of positions, including Deputy Assistant Attorney General in the Environment Division, Senior Trial Attorney in the Criminal Section of the Tax Division, and Special Assistant U.S. Attorney in the Southern District of New York. He served as counsel to congressional committees in the investigations of three sitting Presidents and as Special Counsel to the U.S. House Ethics Reform Task Force. He also served as a Commissioner on the White House Fellows Commission and the Judicial Review Commission on Foreign Asset Control. A former full-time law professor at St. John's Law School, Judge Leon is currently an adjunct law professor at both Georgetown and Catholic Universities.

SENIOR JUDGES

WILLIAM B. BRYANT



Judge Bryant was appointed to the United States District Court in August 1965 and took senior status in January 1982. He served as Chief Judge from March 1977 to September 1981. He graduated from Howard University, receiving an A.B. in 1932, and from Howard University Law School, receiving an LL.B. in 1936. Judge Bryant served in the U.S. Army from 1943 to 1947. He was an Assistant U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia from 1951 to 1954. From 1954 until his appointment to the bench, Judge Bryant was engaged in private practice.

LOUIS F. OBERDORFER



Judge Oberdorfer was appointed to the United States District Court in October 1977. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1939 and received an LL.B. from Yale Law School in 1946 after four years of military service. Judge Oberdorfer was law clerk to Justice Hugo L. Black during the 1946 term of the U.S. Supreme Court. He was in private practice from 1947 until he became Assistant Attorney General, Tax Division, Department of Justice, in 1961. He returned to private practice in 1965. When appointed to the bench, Judge Oberdorfer was a partner at Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering. He has served as Co-Chairman of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, a member of the Advisory Committee on the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Chief Executive Officer of the Legal Services Corporation, and President of the D.C. Bar. Presently, he is Co-Chair of the Historical Society of the District of Columbia Circuit.

JOHN GARRETT PENN



Judge Penn was appointed United States District Judge for the District of Columbia in March 1979 and served as Chief Judge from March 1992 until July 1997. He graduated from the University of Massachusetts with an A.B. in 1954 and received an LL.B. from the Boston University School of Law in 1957. He attended the Woodrow Wilson School of International & Public Affairs at Princeton University from 1967 to 1968 where he was a National Institute of Public Affairs Fellow, and later attended the National Judicial College, University of Nevada. He served in the U.S. Army, Judge Advocate General's Corps, from 1958 to 1961. Judge Penn served as a Trial Attorney, Reviewer, and Assistant Chief of the General Litigation Section, Tax Division, Department of Justice, from 1961 to 1970 and as an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia from 1970 to 1979.

NORMA HOLLOWAY JOHNSON



Judge Johnson was appointed to the United States District Court in May 1980. She served as Chief Judge from July 22, 1997 until June 18, 2001, when she took senior status. She received a J.D. in 1962 from Georgetown University Law Center and a B.S. in 1955 from the University of the District of Columbia. Judge Johnson served as a trial attorney in the Civil Division, U.S. Department of Justice, from 1963 to 1967 and as an Assistant Corporation Counsel for the District of Columbia from 1967 to 1970. In October 1970 she was appointed Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia where she served until her appointment to the federal bench.

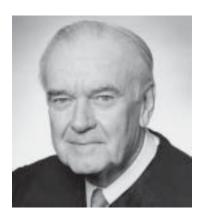
THOMAS PENFIELD JACKSON



Judge Jackson was appointed United States District Judge for the District of Columbia in June 1982 and took senior status in January 2002. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1958 and Harvard Law School in 1964. Between college and law school, he served as an officer in the U.S. Navy. Prior to his appointment to the federal bench, Judge Jackson practiced law for 18 years, primarily as a civil litigator. At the time of his appointment to the court, Judge Jackson was serving as President of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia.

RETIRED JUDGES

THOMAS A. FLANNERY



Judge Flannery was appointed United States District Judge in December 1971. He received an LL.B. from Columbus University Law School, now part of The Catholic University of America, in 1940. Judge Flannery served in the U.S. Air Force as a combat intelligence officer from 1942 to 1945. He was in private practice and served in the Department of Justice from 1945 to 1950. He was an Assistant U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia from 1950 until 1961. Judge Flannery was a partner in the law firm of Hamilton & Hamilton from 1961 to 1969, when he was named U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, a position he held until his appointment to the court. Judge Flannery took senior status in May of 1985 and retired from active senior status in January of 2001.

JOYCE HENS GREEN



Judge Green was appointed United States District Judge for the District of Columbia in May 1979. She was a member of the U.S. Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court from May 1988 until her seven-year term expired in May 1995, and served as its Presiding Judge from May 1990 until the expiration of her term. Judge Green graduated from the University of Maryland, receiving a B.A. in 1949, and the George Washington University Law School, receiving a J.D. in 1951. Judge Green practiced law in the District of Columbia and Virginia until she was appointed Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia in 1968 where she served until her appointment to the federal bench in 1979. She is a member of the U.S. Judicial Conference's Judicial Branch Committee and Chair (1997-98), National Conference of Federal Trial Judges. Judge Green took senior status in July 1995 and retired from active senior status in July 2001.

MAGISTRATE JUDGES

DEBORAH A. ROBINSON



Magistrate Judge Robinson was sworn in as United States Magistrate Judge on July 18, 1988. She is a graduate of Morgan State University and Emory University School of Law. Magistrate Judge Robinson clerked for Chief Judge H. Carl Moultrie I of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia from 1978 to 1979. Following her clerkship, she joined the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia, where she served for eight years prior to her appointment.

ALAN KAY



Magistrate Judge Kay was appointed United States Magistrate Judge in September 1991. He is a graduate of George Washington University, receiving a B.A. in 1957 and a J.D. from its National Law Center in 1959. Magistrate Judge Kay clerked for U.S. District Judges Alexander Holtzoff and William B. Jones. He was an attorney with the Public Defender Service, served in the U.S. Attorney's Office, and worked in the Office of General Counsel at the Department of Commerce. From 1967 until his appointment he was in private practice in the District of Columbia.

JOHN M. FACCIOLA



Magistrate Judge Facciola was appointed United States Magistrate Judge in August 1997. He received an A.B. in 1966 from the College of the Holy Cross and a J.D. in 1969 from the Georgetown University Law Center. Following law school, Magistrate Judge Facciola served as an Assistant District Attorney in Manhattan from 1969 to 1973 and was in private practice in the District of Columbia from 1974 to 1982. He joined the U.S. Attorney's Office in 1982 and served as Chief of the Special Proceedings section from 1989 until his appointment as Magistrate Judge. Magistrate Judge Facciola is an adjunct professor of law at Catholic University. He is a fellow of the American Bar Foundation and vice-president of the John Carroll Society.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT



Nancy Mayer-Whittington Clerk of Court

The mission of the Clerk's Office is to provide courteous and efficient services to the court, the bar, the public, and our internal customers. The Clerk's Office has 79 employees and is divided into four divisions: Operations, Administrative Services, Systems, and the Office of the Clerk.

The Operations

Division plays a major role in the court's functions and consists of the operations section, attorney admissions, the files/copies section, the intake/new cases section, and criminal/magistrate intake. The operations section consists of a combined section of courtroom deputies and docket clerks. The operations section provides complete support — courtroom coverage, case management, and docketing — to all judicial officers. The files/copies section and the intake/new cases section oversee all aspects of records management and process all civil matters submitted for filing. Criminal/magis-

trate intake processes all new criminal cases for judicial officers.

Administrative Services has broad responsibilities and plays a significant role in providing nonjudicial administrative support to the court. Eight distinct functions are included in the mission of Administrative Services: finance, jury, property and procurement, budget, space and facilities, interpreting services, mail services, and liaison to the court reporters.

The Systems Office provides automation support to the court and the Clerk's Office. It is responsible for maintaining the court's docketing and case management database system and for supporting the court's local area network and all personal computers assigned to District Court judges, chambers' staff, and Clerk's Office staff. This office also handles courtroom technology and telecommunications.

The Office of the Clerk includes the Clerk of Court and her assistant, the human resources manager and her assistant, the training coordinator, and two management analysts. This office provides staff support to the judges' committees and many of the court-appointed advisory committees. The Office of the Clerk also designs and implements a wide variety of special projects at the request of the court.

UNITED STATES PROBATION OFFICE



Richard A. Houck, Jr. Chief U.S. Probation Officer

The Probation Office serves the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia by performing presentence investigations to assist district judges in the choice of appropriate sentences for criminal defendants and by supervising the activities of persons conditionally released to the com-

munity. The Probation Office is currently staffed with 53 probation officers and 28 support personnel.

The office plays a critical role in the sentencing of criminal defendants by preparing presentence investigation reports and providing sentencing guidelines calculations. Probation Officers gather and compile information related to the history and characteristics of a defendant, including prior criminal record, financial status, circumstances affecting the defendant's behavior helpful to sentencing or correctional treatment, classification of the offense and the defendant under the

categories established by the U.S. Sentencing Commission, and victim impact statements.

Probation Officers also serve as officers of the United States District Court and as agents of the United States Parole Commission for purposes of supervising the activities of persons sentenced to probation, supervised release, or parole. Specialists administer contracts for services (or deliver services) for drug, alcohol, and mental health treatment; HIV/AIDS counseling; a sanctions center; electronic monitoring of offenders; employment counseling; education and vocational assistance; and services for "special offenders." The mission of the office is to faithfully execute each offender's sentence, to control any risk posed by persons under its supervision, and to promote law-abiding behavior.

In 2000 and 2001 the Probation Office continued to increase its efforts to provide the highest quality, professional service to the court. Enhancements to the automation and telecommunications systems, the hiring of highly qualified staff, and increased training opportunities have helped move the office toward this goal. The office utilizes progressive strategies such as flexible work schedules and telecommuting options to assist its staff in meeting office goals and responsibilities with increased efficiency and effectiveness.

COURT REPORTERS



Beverly Byrne Court Reporting Supervisor

The primary duties of the court reporters are to record court proceedings and to produce verbatim transcripts of the proceedings when required. By statute, rule, or order of the court, reporters must accurately report all court sessions and other proceedings because all U.S. District Courts are courts of record.

Proceedings recorded under 28 U.S.C. § 753 include all proceedings in criminal, civil, and other cases held in open court.

At the close of 2001 the District Court employed 13 full-time reporters, the full complement authorized for the D.C. Circuit. The staff reporters serve all active judges, senior judges, and magistrate judges of the District Court.

While official court reporters are employees of the court, their position is unique. They receive an annual salary but are the only court employees who must furnish their own supplies and equipment. However, the reporters may charge and collect fees for certain work performed in the course of their official duties. While transcripts prepared for official court records are provided to the court free of charge, reporters may collect fees for preparing transcripts at the request of parties. The fees for this service are established by the U.S. Judicial Conference.

Before being hired, all District Court reporters must pass a vigorous three-part reporting test and a general knowledge written examination. They are also required to hold a Certificate of Proficiency from their reporting association. In addition, the two reporting associations, the National Court Reporters Association and the National Stenomask Verbatim Reporters Association, require, as a condition of membership, a prescribed level of continuing education to enhance a reporter's skills.

U.S. DISTRICT COURT ADVISORY COMMITTEES

The United States District Court has established six committees, composed of members of the bench, the bar, and court staff, to assist in its administrative efforts.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON LOCAL RULES

Rule 83 of Title 28 of the United States Code permits each district to adopt local rules consistent with the Federal Rules. The court's Advisory Committee on Local Rules was formed in 1973 to provide expert advice to the court as local rules are promulgated and changed. The committee, which is composed of local practitioners, also receives and submits comments to the court on proposed rule changes. At the close of 2001 the members of the Advisory Committee on Local Rules were:

John D. Aldock, Chair

Robert J. Higgins
Alfred Irving
Tonia Powell
Grace E. Speights
Wendell W. Webster
Greg Hughes, ex officio

Judge Paul L. Friedman, Liaison

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NON-APPROPRIATED FUNDS

Local Rules governing membership in the bar of the District Court require the payment of a small fee upon an attorney's initial admission and at the time of each subsequent triennial renewal. The fees are used, in part, to defray the cost of keeping the court's register of attorneys current. Any balance is held in trust by the Clerk of Court. The funds are spent from time to time, with the approval of the court, primarily for the benefit of bench and bar. The members of the Advisory Committee on Non-Appropriated Funds at the close of 2001 were:

Thomas Abbenante
Devarieste Curry
Christopher Davis
Darryl W. Jackson
Bettina Lawton
Nancy Mayer-Whittington, *Trustee*

Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson, Liaison

CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT PANEL SELECTION COMMITTEE

Pursuant to the Criminal Justice Act of 1964, 18 U.S.C. § 3006A (as amended), the judges of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia have adopted a plan to provide lawyers to defendants who are financially unable to obtain adequate representation. The CJA Panel Selection Committee reviews the qualifications of private attorneys who are eligible and willing to provide representation under the Criminal Justice Act and recommends the best qualified to the court. At the close of 2001 the members of the CJA Panel Selection Committee were:

Judge Gladys Kessler, Chair

Magistrate Judge Deborah A. Robinson Francis D. Carter A.J. Kramer R. Stan Mortenson

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON PRO SE LITIGATION

Pursuant to the provisions of Local Civil Rule 83.11, the Advisory Committee on Pro Se Litigation oversees more than 130 volunteer members of the Civil Pro Bono Panel. Panel members represent pro se parties who are proceeding in forma pauperis in civil actions and cannot obtain counsel by any other means. In 2000 the court made 86 appointments to members of the panel; in 2001, 59 appointments were made. At the close of 2001 the members of the Advisory Committee on Pro Se Litigation were:

Karen	T.	Grisez,	Chair
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Avis Buchanan Lovida H. Coleman, Jr. **Sharon Cummings Giles** Christopher J. Herrling James Miller Dwight D. Murray

W. Mark Nebeker Rob Okun Alan A. Pemberton Anthony T. Pierce John Relman

Michelle Roberts Jeffrey D. Robinson Sidney R. Smith III Maureen Thornton Syracuse Donald Thigpen, Jr. John C. Yang

Carol Freeman, ex officio Addie Hailstorks, ex officio Michelle Sedgewick, ex officio Michael Zoeller, ex officio

Judge Gladys Kessler, Liaison

COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES

Pursuant to Local Civil Rule 83.14 and Local Criminal Rule 57.25, the court's Committee on Grievances is charged with receiving, investigating, considering and acting upon complaints against members of the bar of the District Court that may involve disbarment, suspension, censure, reinstatement, or other disciplinary actions. The committee receives complaints from judges, members of the bar, and litigants. The committee is appointed by the court, and membership is rotated after a period of service. At the close of 2001 the members of the Committee on Grievances were:

Joseph E. diGenova, Chair Pamela B. Stuart, Vice Chair

A. Scott Bolden
Richard L. Cys
Darryl W. Jackson
Laurel Pyke Malson
Stuart H. Newberger
Joseph N. Alexander, Jr., Committee Clerk

Judge Paul L. Friedman, Liaison

RULE 83.20 COUNSELING PANEL

The Rule 83.20 Counseling Panel receives referrals from District Court judges of attorneys who exhibit a deficiency in performance. Upon referral, an attorney may receive counseling from a panel member on matters relating to litigation practice, ethics, or possible substance abuse problems. The provisions of former Rule 711 are now contained in Local Civil Rule 83.20 and Local Criminal Rule 57.31. The members of the Rule 83.20 Counseling Panel at the close of 2001 were:

Beverly J. Burke, Chair

Maureen Duignan Karen Hardwick Robert E. Jordan III Anthony T. Pierce Kim Keenan Solomon

Judge Paul L. Friedman, Liaison

ELECTRONIC CASE FILING COMMITTEE

The Electronic Case Filing Committee was established in 2000 to study the issue of electronic filing and to recommend to the court any rules necessary to permit, encourage, or require electronic filing. The committee is composed of members of the court's staff, along with attorneys from private law firms, a sole practitioner, the Department of Justice, the U.S. Attorneys Office, the Office of the Corporation Counsel, and the Federal Public Defender.

Judge Richard W. Roberts, Chair

John Aldock Mark Nagle Joel Bennett Jeannette Plante

Craig Goldblatt Jeannie Scalafani-Rhee Andrew Hoenig D. Jean Veta

William P. Jackson, Jr. Thomas E. Zeno

Shawn Moore

U.S. DISTRICT COURT WORK LOAD INFORMATION

CASE LOAD SUMMARY ALL CASES 1999-2001

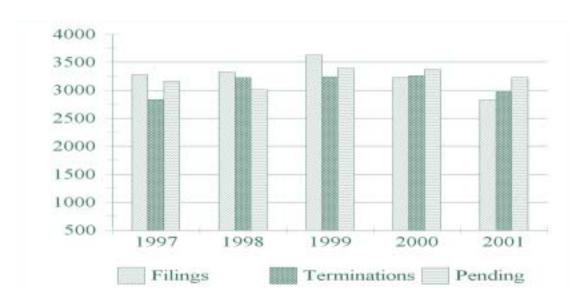
Following a seven percent increase in 1999, case filings decreased nine percent in 2000 and another 10 percent in 2001.

	1999	2000	Change	2001	Change
Filings	4,055	3,676	-9.3%	3,301	-10.2%
Terminations	3,645	3,696	1.4%	3,413	-7.7%
Pending	3,687	3,668	-0.5%	3,560	-2.9%

CASE LOAD SUMMARY CIVIL CASES 1997-2001

Civil case filings increased nine percent in 1999, but decreased 11 percent in 2000, and another 12 percent in 2001. These decreases were due mainly to steep declines in student loan cases from 743 in 1999 to 286 in 2000 to only 87 in 2001. Also contributing to the decrease in 2001 were declines in prisoner civil rights cases from 352 to 266 and civil rights employment cases from 368 to 294.

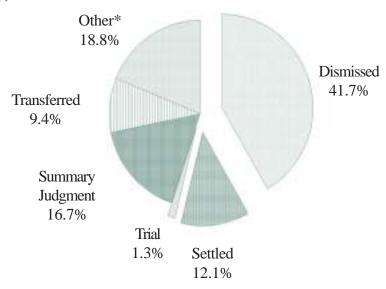
The events of September 11, 2001 may have also contributed to the drop in civil case filings that year. From January 1, 2001 through September 10, 2001, there was a 10.6 percent decline in civil case filings compared to the same time frame the previous year. There was a 21.5 percent decrease from September 11, 2001 through December 31, 2001 compared to the same time frame in 2000.



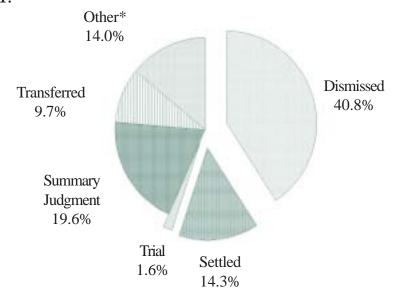
CIVIL CASE TERMINATIONS

As in previous years, more than 40 percent of all 2000 and 2001 civil cases were terminated by dismissal. The other methods by which civil cases were terminated also remained nearly constant in 2000 and 2001, although the percent of case terminations by settlement and by summary judgment rose slightly in 2001.

2000:



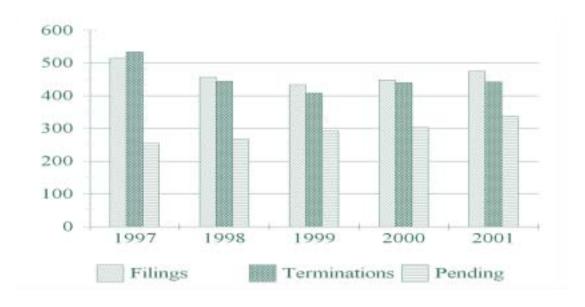
2001:



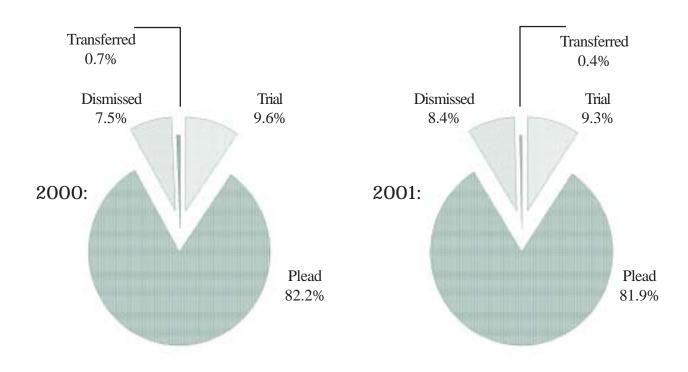
^{* &}quot;Other" terminations include judgment on default, consent judgment and other judgments.

CASE LOAD SUMMARY CRIMINAL CASES 1997-2001

After a decrease in 1999, criminal case filings rose in both 2000 and 2001. There were 449 criminal filings in 2000 and 475 in 2001. The methods by which criminal cases were terminated remained relatively constant in 2000 and 2001.



CRIMINAL CASE TERMINATIONS



U.S. PROBATION OFFICE WORK LOAD INFORMATION

The current supervision case load of the United States Probation Office is comprised of individuals placed on probation and post-incarceration supervised release by the District Court, as well as persons released to community supervision by the United States Parole Commission. As a result of changes in supervision release procedures, attributable to the D.C. Revitalization Act/Sentencing Reform Act, persons sentenced in the District of Columbia Superior Court are now confined in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities and, when released, are subject to the supervision of the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA). Previously, persons who were sentenced in the District of Columbia Superior Court and confined in a Federal Bureau of Prisons facility, were released to the supervision of the United States Probation Office.

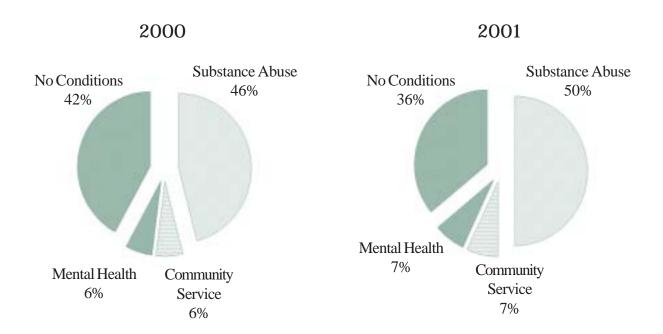
SUPERVISION CASES 1990-2001



Since 2000 this change in the release policy, as it relates to District of Columbia Superior Court cases, has impacted the number of cases the Probation Office supervises. The overall supervision numbers have decreased approximately nine percent since 1999. The office continues to supervise offenders sentenced in the District Court but who reside in the local suburbs. The Probation Office also continues to supervise a small number of pretrial defendants released by the District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia (Alexandria) and the District Court for the District of Maryland, but who reside in the District of Columbia.

SUPERVISION CASES WITH SPECIAL CONDITIONS 2000-2001

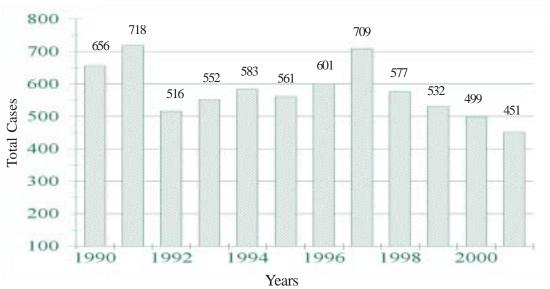
In 2000 and 2001 the number of cases involving substance abuse treatment conditions continued to rise slightly, while cases involving mental health treatment and community service as special conditions of supervision remained relatively constant. Currently 50 percent of the cases in the Probation Office have special conditions for drug treatment — an unusually high proportion among federal courts of a similar size in urban settings, but reflective of the type of cases prosecuted in this district.



PRESENTENCE REPORTS 2000-2001

The production of presentence reports represents a significant portion of the work of the Probation Office. The reports are used by judges in structuring sentences and by the Federal Bureau of Prisons in determining the appropriate classification and correctional facility assignment for offenders. In 2000 and 2001 the number of presentence reports prepared by the office decreased by six percent and nine percent, respectively. This was partially a result of changes in trends arising from the United States Attorney's Office's decisions to prosecute certain cases in the Superior Court for the District of Columbia rather than in District Court.

PRESENTENCE REPORTS 1990-2001





UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



S. MARTIN TEEL, JR.

Judge Teel was appointed to the United States Bankruptcy Court in February 1988 and was reappointed to a second 14-year term, effective in February 2002. He is a graduate of the University of Virginia, receiving a B.A. in economics in 1967 and a J.D. in 1970. Following law school, Judge Teel served as a law clerk to Judge Roger Robb of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. In 1971 Judge Teel joined the Tax Division of the Department of Justice where he served as an Assistant Chief of the Civil Trial Section from 1982 until his appointment to the Bankruptcy Court.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BANKRUPTCY COURT



Denise Curtis Clerk of Court

The Office of the Clerk of the Bankruptcy Court provides service to the judiciary, bar, and public by managing cases and documents filed with the court. The Clerk's Office is responsible for the overall efficiency and accuracy of records and information processed in the court, and is responsible for accept-

ing documents, collecting appropriate fees, scheduling cases, providing courtroom coverage, responding to inquiries, and providing notice of landmark events to creditors. The Clerk's Office currently has a staff of 16 and is organized into three areas: administration, automation, and operations. The administrative area is responsible for finance, procurement, property management, personnel, and management of the court's budget. The administrative division also handles special projects, such as electronic case filing, statistical reports, and training.

The automation area develops and oversees the court's information systems, including the distributed computer network, telecommunications, and the national case management system. The automation division also supports initiatives such as quality control and training, and prepares statistical and ad hoc reports.

The operations area is responsible for receiving new cases and documents, docketing, records and case management, and providing courtroom services. This section also answers public inquiries and requests and serves as liaison to chambers and the bar for case-related matters.

U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON LOCAL BANKRUPTCY RULES

Rule 83 of Title 28 of the United States Code permits each district to adopt local rules consistent with the Federal Rules. The court's Advisory Committee on Local Bankruptcy Rules was formed in 1985 to provide expert advice to the court as local rules are promulgated and changed. The committee, which is composed of local practitioners and U.S. Trustees, also acts as a vehicle for the receipt and submission to the court of comments on proposed rule changes. The current members of the Advisory Committee on Local Bankruptcy Rules are:

Paul D. Pearlstein, Chair

Marc E. Albert David Lynn

Stephen J. Csontos Kevin R. McCarthy
Francis P. Dicello Cynthia A. Niklas
Mary Joanne Dowd William Douglas White

Dennis J. Early Daria J. Zane

Judge S. Martin Teel, Jr., Liaison

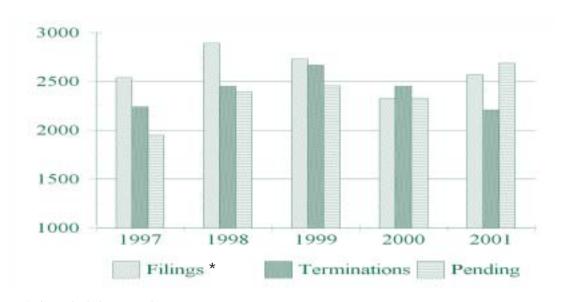
U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURT WORK LOAD INFORMATION

Following a six percent decrease in 1999, bankruptcy case filings decreased again in 2000 by 14.8 percent. In 2001, however, filings increased by 10.4 percent. The percentage of business filings to total filings decreased to 2.5 percent in 2000 and 1.8 percent in 2001. The percentage of consumer filings to total filings correspondingly increased to 97.5 percent in 2000 and 98.2 percent in 2001. In 1999 business filings comprised three percent of the total.

CASE LOAD SUMMARY 1999-2001

	1999	2000	Change	2001	Change
Filings*	2730	2326	-14.8%	2567	10.4%
Terminations	2666	2451	-8.1%	2208	-9.9%
Pending	2455	2330	-5.1%	2689	15.4%

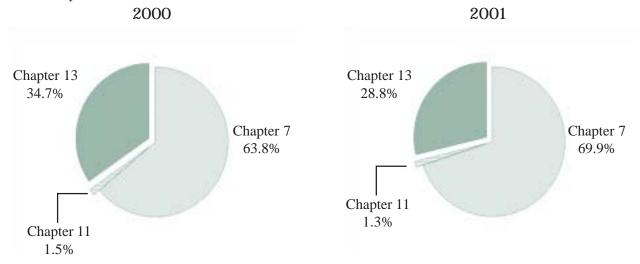
CASE LOAD SUMMARY 1997-2001



^{*} Figures include reopened cases.

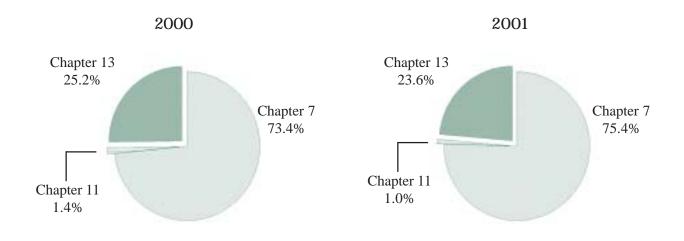
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS

The composition of cases filed in 2000 and 2001 remained relatively consistent with previous years. Of the 2,326 cases filed in 2000, 1,484 were filed under Chapter 7; 34 were Chapter 11 filings; and 808 were Chapter 13 filings. In 2001, 2,567 cases were filed: 1,793 under Chapter 7, 34 under Chapter 11, and 740 under Chapter 13.



BANKRUPTCY CASE TERMINATIONS

The total number of bankruptcy cases terminated decreased by 8.1 percent in 2000 and 9.9 percent in 2001. Of the 2,451 cases closed in 2000, 1,800 cases were Chapter 7; 34 cases were Chapter 11; and 617 cases were Chapter 13. In 2001, 2,208 cases were closed: 1,665 were Chapter 7, 22 were Chapter 11, and 521 were Chapter 13.



PENDING BANKRUPTCY CASES

Of the 2,330 cases pending at the end of 2000 and the 2,689 cases pending at the end of 2001, the majority were Chapter 13 (1,874 in 2000 and 2,093 in 2001). There were 346 Chapter 7 cases pending at the end of 2000 and 474 at the end of 2001. Chapter 11 cases comprised the smallest percentage of the total pending case load, with 110 Chapter 11 cases pending at the end of 2000 and 122 at the end of 2001.

